...LISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS GUIDE,
...E BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
...me and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam... and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along... Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
...The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,850—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1909. **PRICE: ONE ANNA.**

SHIPPING.

...SNINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
14th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	SOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	MANTUA	11000		
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6917		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	
20th "	MALWA	10 888		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,513
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9560
18th "	EGYPT	7912		

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."
The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the previous day of sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage legibly labelled with port of destination.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no Passengers will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Quarantine Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Feby.	MANTUA	11000		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
11th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	ARCADIA	7000		
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10513		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9905
23rd "	MANTUA	11000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10809
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.
The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 578 " Rs. 627	Rs. 792 " Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES)
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Athens	5504	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	" 16	Dec. 2
C City of York	7705	" 22	" 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	" 18
A City of Agra	4806	" 18	" 30
B City of Madras	4684	Jan. 9,1910	...
C City of Manchester	5554	" 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES:

From Bombay or Karachi.....	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez.....	413	627	319	462	347	517
" Port Said.....	446	677	352	512	380	572
" Marseilles, Genoa or Naples.....	578	935	429	649	496	770
" Liverpool	603	960	462	704	517	792
" London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples.....	653	*1135	489	*809	570	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 787, and Rs. 845, respectively.
The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.
Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.
THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.
ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4872	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5554	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5357	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)
For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.
Bombay.—Messrs. E. I. Bates & Son's Agency.
(" Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— " Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,895	Thur. 14th Oct.	9 a.m.	...O Mandvi
LHASA	2,671	Fri. 15th Oct.	6 a.m.	...Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 18th Oct.	11 a.m.	...P.D. & O.M.*
WAROONGA	2,513	Mon. 18th Oct.	noon	...V.M. & D.**

† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 12th Oct.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,895 tons, on Thursday, 14th Oct. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 18th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.
Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.
11th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,635	Rebaffet	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	6,147	Magnen	25th Nov., "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Comolio	17th Feb, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. 1909,
NERA	5,538	Comolio	3rd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—
J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,060	A. de Petris	16th " 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhaber	16th " "

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	E. Nitsche	6,046	25th Oct. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February,
BREGENZ	4060	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhaber	16th "
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhaber	16th "
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about,
E. F. FERDINAND	6046	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Steinara	29th March
NIPPON	6250	H. Tarabocchia	26th April
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Cabol	26th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 395	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 592-8	" 750 *
Single Class to London	" 480	" 685 *
Single Class to London and back	" 707-8	" 1020*

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
Single Class to London	" 525	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 875	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.
RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
For further information regarding passages apply to
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KAISER	2,860	von Holdt	14th Oct.
† SOMALI	2,200	Greive	28th Oct.
‡ PRAESIDENT	3,400	Muhlhaner	11th Nov.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.
For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 17th September, 1909.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.
BAGGAGE received and shipped.
PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.
SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.
SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:
PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.
RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,55,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1909.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.
JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.
Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.
WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.
FLOORING TILES,
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,
CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the designs and the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.
FROM LONDON.
PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.
ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.
Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD
For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

STANDARD
PHOTOGRAPHIC, DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF
ALL KINDS
Are supplied at very moderate rates
BY THE
PHOTO STORES CO., LTD.
(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.)
SOLE AGENTS :—
OF "JONGLA PLATES AND PAPERS."
FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
ADDRESS :—
KALBADEVI ROAD, near Jambulvadi, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address : "PISOKO."

MONGINI BROTHERS,
Have just Received a Consignment
of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.
It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at
MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally Straightway assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
Largest Importers of and Dealers in :—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.
Kerosine Oil Brands :—
Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,

IMPORTERS OF

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

AND

SAW MILL SUPPLIES.

Wood Trimmers.

Saw Benches, Band Saws,

Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,

Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,

Dimension Saws,

Grinding and Sharpening Machines, ETC.

SHOWROOM:

4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of the Electric Installation, Machinery and Plant, &c., of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, from No. 2, Green Street, Fort, to Tamarind Lane, Fort. Intending Tenderers may inspect both these premises any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Tenders should be submitted as early as possible to The General Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Limited, who reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without assigning any cause.

Tenders will be received upto 12th OCTOBER, 1909, 5 P. M. the latest.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1909, for the SUPPLY of DEACON'S METERS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted, according to the terms of the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 11th October, 1909.

POONA ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

MONDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 13th September 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 6TH OCTOBER, 1909.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APOLLO RECLAMATION COTTON STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals desiring to OCCUPY LAND at the Apollo Reclamation Cotton Green, for the Season 1909-10, are requested to be good enough to pay the Season Ground Rent due on the Plots by the 19th October, 1909. The Rent should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office, at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 19th October, 1909, any Plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to first applicants coming forward.

J. W. WATSON,
Acting Traffic Manager
Port Trust Bunders.

Bombay, 6th October, 1909.

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

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Bombay Gazette

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By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND...	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPS GATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Teticorin	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Re. 2 8
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 1 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 0 8
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 0 2

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relative to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 0-12
Each succeeding line...	" 0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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First Insertion	Re. 0-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 0-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	" 0-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	" 0-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 0-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. C

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [11TH OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
4 Bags Rupees ...	3,900	Kundapur	Sundry Importers
1 Parcel Silver...	16	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL

on 8th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	20	21,785
B. B. & C. I. Railway	21	24,716

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 3 per cent. from 7th Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 20th July.

Money:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay has increased by Rs. 29 lacs.

Exchange:—

The Exchange Market is firm. Quotations are 1s. 4 1-16d. for Telegraphic Transfers as well as Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 4 13-32d. to 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	1·0
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper:—

This market opened at 94 1-2 for 2nd November settlement, and improved to 94 5-8, at which there were several buyers at the close. Cash paper kept in demand at 3-16 per cent. premium. A fair business was done to-day. The Calcutta rates were advised as 94 9-16 and 94 7-16, respectively, for ready and one month's forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	94-13	Buyers.
1st Settlement	... „	94-10	

Bullion:—

Bar Silver in London was unchanged on Saturday last at 23 11-16 for spot and 23 3-4 forward delivery within 2 months. The tone of the market at the close was quiet but steady. The New York rate was unaltered at 51 1-4. Our local market opened at 60·1, ex-duty for ready as well as November delivery, and was maintained at that level throughout the day. The December settlement kept 2 annas higher. A limited business only has been transacted to-day.

The following are the prices for Gold Bars :—

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	3
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	60	1	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	1	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	3	0a

a Quiet.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The advance in the American markets caused a steadier tone here on opening, and prices in some cases were Re. 1 higher than on Saturday. The enquiry was however small, as exporters were holding off, and only a very moderate business has been put through the market being quiet at the undermentioned rates.

A small business is doing in ready new crop Bengals. The quality is generally speaking inferior, the cotton now arriving having mostly been picked during rains.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...292-3	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...278 1-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...261	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	258	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	248-9	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...248-9	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	... 235	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...229	„ „
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	...236	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...228	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...231-2	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...237	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...209	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns —	...261	Apl-May „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...274	„ „

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 6,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·90	6·88	6·88	6·88
—08	—08	—08	—08

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July.
6·88	6·88	6·88	6·88	6·89
—08	—08	—08	—08	—07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—

The market is easier and prices are declining.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 13 0	B. T.
Oct.	„	9 6 0	B. T.
April-May ...	„	8 7 0	„

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6 11 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow „ ...	„	7 4 0	„
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7 1 0	„
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	„	7 2 3	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	42 8 0	
White Khandeish... ...	„	48 0 0	
Black Kutni	„	38 0 0	

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed —

October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	31 8 0	
October-Nov	„	6 9 0	R. T.
Apl.-May	„	6 4 0	„

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... — ...	Rs.	23 0 0	
Dec.-Jan.	„	22 0 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Jan.-Feb.... ... ... Rs. 38 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Safflowerseed :—

October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 5 15 6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but steady with a small enquiry

We quote:—

White Delhi, October ...	... Rs.	5 15	8 R.T.
White Delhi, April-May	— „	5 5	0
White Soft Red	... „	36 8	0

YARNS.

The market continues steady with a small business passing in 10s. and 20s at about previous quotations.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay			480
India			61 1-4
Indian Specie			52 1-2

Mills :—

Century			235
David			415
Kohinoor...			737 1
Manockji Petit			3,410
Standard			1,140
Swan Mills			225

Presses :—	
New Mofussil	775
Volkart's United...	575 X D
Miscellaneous—	
Bamankua Manganese	9 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. Co, Ordinary	97
Bombay E. S. & T. Co, Preference	151
Central India Mining	312
Colaba Land and Mill	1,145
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19
Thracher & Co....	567 1-2
Railways—	
Ahmedabad-Dholka	113
Ahmedabad-Prantej	605
Tapti-Valley	445

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	1,574 bales.
Wheat	16,952 cwts.
Linseed	1,661 „
Rapeseed	1,755 „
Gingellyseed	3,121 „
Poppyseed...	660 „
Groundnuts	33 „
Castorseed	2,443 „
Rice	856 „
Myrabolams	111 „
Cottonseed	4,117 „
Mowrasseed...	860 „
Gram	652 „
Joowar	45 „
Maize	372 „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 2nd October 1909 as compared with the statement of the 9th October 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 2. Rs.	Oct. 9. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	44,71,888	32,84,525
Public Deposits at Branches ...	42,45,142	44,98,973
Other Deposits ...	12,98,11,046	11,94,71,131
Post Bills ...	9,766	8,151
Sundries ...	19,13,415	19,50,045
Rs....	16,02,51,257	14,95,12,826
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,27,23,418	1,26,35,323
Other authorised Securities.	15,67,030	14,35,056
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,24,36,537	1,15,85,825
Loans do. do.	4,38,57,383	3,06,15,483
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,40,44,749	1,46,63,731
Dead Stock ...	3,02,542	3,02,629
Stamps ...	4,419	4,345
Bullion ...	3,85,896	3,75,469
Balances with other Banks.	12,38,733	12,91,606
Sundries... ...	1,85,187	2,06,147
Cash ...	7,35,05,363	7,63,97,201
	16,02,51,257	14,95,12,825

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 5th Oct., 1909, as compared with the statement of 28th Sept. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 28. Rs. a. p.	Oct. 5. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,68,00,000 0 0	1,68,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,67,05,437 15 9	1,80,89,592 8 5
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,71,06,892 14 11	17,73,29,619 12 3
Bank Post Bills, &c....	10,31,897 9 8	12,60,379 4 10
Sundries	12,05,747 12 1	12,78,509 9 9
Rs ..	23,28,49,976 4 5	23,47,58,101 3 3
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,77,12,962 0 0	2,78,92,188 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	59,55,380 0 0	67,54,113 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,60,10,867 4 8	3,73,20,818 14 0
Bills discounted, &c ...	4,49,61,571 6 1	4,71,09,383 7 5
Balances with other Banks ...	2,68,22,294 12 5	2,81,68,617 8 0
Bullion ...	28,17,021 9 5	30,54,951 1 4
Dead Stock.....	3,830 12 0	3,830 12 0
Stamps ...	20,58,897 4 1	20,67,217 8 1
Sundries ...	13,936 4 1	14,797 1 1
	2,29,227 8 5	2,18,451 14 6
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	14,65,85,488 13 2	15,25,44,319 2 5
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	8,62,64,487 7 3	8,22,13,782 0 10
	23,28,49,976 4 5	23,47,58,101 3 3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	6,23,408	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	7,60,746	do.
Other Deposits ...	2,22,727	do.
Post Bills... ...	2,28,482	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,77,909	Increase.
Loans	13,09,951	do.
Accounts of Credit...	21,47,812	do.
Mercantile Bills ...	12,86,323	do.
Cash at Head Office ...	4,67,924	do.
Cash at Branches ...	45,18,630	Decrease.

Percentage 41·53.

THE SIR THOMAS HOLLAND MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is the list of subscriptions collection for the fund :—

Messrs R J Tata, Rs. 200; R J Tata, Rs. 300; R D Tata, Rs. 300; the Hon'ble the Maharaja Dhiraj of Burdwan, Rs. 101; the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D Thackersey, Kt, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, Sir Sassoon David, Kt, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt, the Hon'ble Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr W L Harvey, I C S, Messrs B J Padshah, Narottom Morarji Goculdas, Gordhandas Khattau, Lalubhai Samaldas, A J Bilimoria, P D Pattani, Messrs Kilburn and Co, Killick Nixon and Co, Martin, and Co, Apcar and Co, Bird and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co, Graham and Co, Macneill and Co, Andrew Yule and Co, Anderson, Wright and Co, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, Jardine Skinner and Co, Turner Morrison and Co, F W Heilgers and Co, Duncar Bros and Co, Ralli Brothers, Hoare Miller and Co, each Rs. 100; John King and Co, Ld Rs. 75; Mr S B Broacha, Rs. 51; H H the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, Mr B Robertson, I C S, Messrs P J Padshah, Bezonji Dadabhoy Nanpur, Damodhur Gordhandas Sukhadwala, Hugh C McNeill, R G Wells, Govindjee Madhowjee, Messrs H V Law and Co, N C Sircar and Sons, Trikamjee Jevondas and Co, Prawn Kisson Law and Co, each Rs. 50; Hon'ble Mr Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee, Rs. 32; Messrs Allen Brothers and Co, Rs. 32; Maharaja Sir Prodyet Kumar Tagore, Kt, Rs. 32; His Honour Sir John Hewett Rs. 25; Messrs M M S Gubbay, I C S, Rs. 25; Balakram, I C S, Rs. 25; V P Madhavarao, C I E, Rs 25; Dr E Rae, Rs. 25; A friend, Rs. 25; Messrs D E Wacha, Rs. 25; M Visvesvaraya; Rs. 25; A Hydari, Rs. 25; C M Cursetji, Rs. 25; Hon'ble Mr Justice Richardson, Rs. 18; the Hon'ble Mr Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Rs. 15; Col Lloyd Jones, I M S, the Hon'ble Prof G K Gokhale; Dr Walter Saiss, Messrs Percy Brown, Khursheji Sorabji Framji, Ardeshir Sorabji Framji, R K R Cama, K Natarajan, each Rs. 10; total 5,086.

H H Kayden subscriptions from members of the Mining and Geological Institute.

Messrs C M P Wright, Rs. 20; Messrs E P Martin, Rs 15·12, Messrs. Arthur Mort, Rs 10·6, Dr M W Travers, Rs 10·4 Mr P C Butt, 10 2 H,H the Lieut Governor of Bengal, Messrs L L Fermor, B F Nacrorie, A Wayte, R P Ashton, H T Thompson, Harry Frown E H Robertson, Major F C Hughes, Messrs J J Turnbull, R R Simpson, Charles A Dickson, P S Keelan, S Nairne, G C Leach, J A Millar, W T Griffithe, B Heaton, J S Kean, W R Criper, G C Lathbury W Forster, Chas E Simmonds, F N Datta, Byramjee Pestonjee Captain F I Leslie Ditmas, Messrs W F Smooth, Alex Honstonne Ward, A A C Dickson, W N Phillips, P M Short, Messrs Agabeg Brothers, N D Daru, J W Jervis, H J Winch, T B Katharia, E H Pascoe, H Walke, A K Hallowes, H G Graves, C S Middlemiss, J R R Wilson, W Davis, P N Bose, G de P Cotter, Dr P Bruhl, Thos Adamson, A Ghose, G F Adams, A Mervyn-Smith, T D La Touche, Geo Dixons J Coggin Brown, E Bruce Foote H Kilburn Scott, H H Hayden, H M Bull, A W G Bloock, E Masillamani, T H Ward, each Rs. 10 Messrs G H Greenwell, M Mitchell, F Bosworsh-Smith, P Sampat Iyengar, each Rs. 5 and M K Seth, Rs. 4 Grand total Rs. 5,776-8-0.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELEY.—October 4, at 95, Mayo Road, Lahore, Edith, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Eley, of Sukkur. Premature birth.

McDONOUGH.—October 3, at Quetta, Baluchistan, the wife of Mr. A. D. McDonough, M. W. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PERKS—PEICE.—September 22, at St. Thomas' Church Dehra, by the Rev. G. E. Oldham, Chaplain of Landour, Harry Burton, Military Works Service, to Mabel Eunice, daughter of the late Capt. T. Price and Mrs. Price of North View, Dehra Dun.

DEATHS.

WESLEY.—October 8, at Robertsonpet, Kolar Gold Fields, S. J. Wesley, late Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mysore Medical Service, retired), aged 59 years.

ELEY.—October 5, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, Edith Jane, aged 21 years, wife of G. Eley, N.-W. Railway, Sukkur, and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Edmundson, Lahore (formerly of R F A.)

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rise, 6h. 32m., Sun sets, 6h. 19m., High water, 10·31m., 10·49. Low water, 4 1m., 4·31a.
Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Rovers' Tournament, Cooperage, 5·20 p.m.

Maxim: "Defer not till the evening what the morning may accomplish."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, October 13.—Monorail Tramways and Light Railways, Company ordinary general meeting, Specie Bank Buildings, 5 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-20 p.m. Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m, Sun rise, 6h. 32m.· Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High wrter, 10·55m., 18·18a. Low water, 4·33m., 4·55.

Thursday, October 14.—United Men's Meeting in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Address by Rev. Dr. Mackichan, D.D., on "The Christian Doctrine of Immortality," 9·15 p.m.

Friday October 15.—English mails due to arrive. Dance at Mechanic's Institute, Parel 9 30 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 33m. Sun sets 6h. 17m. High water 11·41m. Low water 5·53m., 5·43a.

Saturday October 16.—Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports. Bombay Merchants' Bank, Statutory meeting, Hummum Street, 5 p.m. Band of the 116th Mahrattas, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 33m. Sun sets 6h. 16m. High water 0·16m.; 0·5a. Low water 6·3m.; 6·8a.

Sunday, October 17.—12th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 6h. 33m. Sun sets 6h. 16m. High water 0 45m.; 0·33a. Low water 6·33m.; 6·54a.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION IN POONA.—At the request of several members of the community, it has been decided to hold a meeting for the purpose of forming an Association. The meeting will be held at the Albert Edward Institute in East Street on Thursday, 14th October at 6·30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 5·30 p. m. to-day, Tuesday.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s.s. "Fazilka" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7·30 p.m. on Saturday the 16th instant. Supplementary mail closes at 6·30 p. m. on Sunday the 17th instant.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6·15 p. m. (S. T.) to-day :—

Fiorentiner.....March	Fusik
Overture .....Lustig Spiel	Keler Bela
Selection .....Gems of Scotland	Godfrey
Valse .....Gipsy Life	Lilian Raymond
Selection.....Princess Ida	Sullivan
Spanish Dance..Canigoneuca	J. Seers

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5·45 p. m. to-day :—

March.....International	C. J. Robert
Valse Orientale Vision of Salome	A. Joyce
Selection .....Lucia DiLammermoor	Donizetti
Op. 101 No. 7..Humoreske	A. Dvorak
Selection .....Stephen Adam's Popular Songs	S. Adam
Valse .....Momenta Intimes	W. Buse
Patrol .....Siamese	P. Lincke

FREEAR'S FRIVOLITIES.

IT is no exaggeration to ascribe to Mr. Willie Freear who will give his entertainment of "Frivolities," at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, on Saturday evening, a world-wide reputation, for this clever comedian, who incidentally is a brother of Miss Louie Freear, has performed in practically every part of the world. He has played before King Edward at Home and his tours have included the United States, Central America, South Africa, Australia, Turkey, China, Hongkong and every province of India. At Simla he has appeared before His Excellency the Viseroy and the Countess of Minto, also before Lord Roberts, and in various parts of India before nearly all the principal Native Princes.

Mr. Freear has made his reputation as a humorous impersonator of many characters and he contributes the whole of a lengthy entertainment without any assistance except that of his accompanist, Miss Phoebe E. Sharpe. Among some of his most successful impersonations are the Active Boy, the Poor Old Maid, the Irish Policeman, Timothy, and Soubrette, while his sketches of "Matrimony" and the "Hard Luck" his Coon song and dance and his address on "Reform" are other funny items in which he is most successful.

Mr. Freear, when he gives his entertainment at the Empire Theatre will, we are sure, be received with all the enthusiasm, which he has met in the other presidency towns. Seats may be booked at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s and full particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

IN the Central Provinces the centres for the examinations in Sanskrit held by the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, are Mandla and Jubbulpore, the recognised associations in those provinces being the Sanskrit School Committee (Woodburn Sanskrit School) Mandla and the K. Hitcarini Sabha (Sanskrit Pathshala) Jubbulpore. The examinations which are three in number—first, second and third—commence on the 16th February next lasting for several days.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., Sell it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

"A CAREFULLY ARRANGED FRAUD."

Sale of Property Impugned.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

ANANDRAO BHAI VS. SITTABAI WIDOW AND OTHERS.

For the defendant-appellant:—Mr. Weldon and Mr. Bhatt instructed by Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal.

For the plaintiff-respondent:—Mr. Vicaji F. Taraporewalla with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal filed in the above suit from the decision of Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, who had set aside the sale of a certain portion of the property belonging to the plaintiff, who at the time of the sale was a minor.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that only two questions were raised in the appeal viz. (1) the question of fact as to whether the appellant was privy to any fraud in the sale of that property and (2) the question of law, whether the Court had power to vest the property in a Commissioner for sale. This second question did not arise, and was consequently not a matter upon which any opinion ought then to be expressed, if their Lordships agreed with the learned Judge's finding on the first question. His Lordship did emphatically agree with him, and said that his most careful and exhaustive judgment, in which every detail and every aspect of the case had been examined with minute attention, left very little that his Lordship could usefully say unless it be that his Lordship thoroughly concurred with the conclusions which the Judge below reached, and with the reasons upon which he grounded them.

That the consent decree and the sale had been the result of a carefully arranged fraud by Dadabhoy was a point, which his Lordship thought he need not labour. It was apparent on every page of the record and, as his Lordship understood, had not been questioned by the learned counsel for the appellant, whose case was that there was no evidence clearly to bring home against the appellant any participation in that fraud. His Lordship said that it was a question of fact and the Judge's finding against the appellant was all the more unassailable, because he expressly based it, in large part, upon the character and demeanour of the appellant Sittabai as a witness, and his Lordship added that his own opinion of Sittabai's testimony formed upon the reading of the record of her evidence coincided with that of the learned Judge, who had the advantage of seeing and hearing her. His Lordship held that the evidence was conclusive of her participation in Dadabhai's fraud. His Lordship was forced to the conclusion that Mr. Justice Davar's judgment had proved itself invaluable.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar concurred and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REFUSED.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

SECRETARY SIRUR MUNICIPALITY VS. SAYAD MAHMAD SAYAD ALI.

For the accused: Mr. D. G. Dalvi.
For the complainant: Mr. T. R. Desai.
For the Crown: The Government Pleader.

This was an application for a transfer of this case from the Court of Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, First Class Magistrate of Poona, to any other Criminal Court.

The accused is alleged to have commenced a tannery in his house in Sirur to the annoyance of his neighbours and to have for the purposes of the tannery raised the outer wall of his compound and roofed it over without giving notice to the Municipality of his intention of building as required by section 96 (1) of the Municipal Act. Accordingly the Municipality issued notices on him under section 151 (1) (d) (i) and section 96 (3.) respectively of the Municipal Act, calling on him to stop the tannery and remove the new structure. They now prosecute him for disobeying these notices. At the request of the accused the case was transferred by the District Magistrate from the Court of the Second Class Magistrate of Sirur to the Court of Mr. Sedgwick on the ground that the Second Class Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate were both councillors of the Municipality and so interested.

The District Magistrate of Poona, in the report submitted by him to the High Court, stated that in his opinion, there was no reason at all for transferring the case to another Court. He further stated that the complaints of the accused that certain questions were not admitted as irrelevant were obviously such as could properly be raised in the appellate court if accused were convicted and appealed. Mr. Sedgwick's action in taking the security appeared in the circumstances entirely justified. The case was a simple one but was being inordinately protracted, apparently with a view to allow the accused to settle up his affairs and leave the town or to make away with his property. He also reported that Mr. Dandawake, Pleader for the accused, was without doubt protracting the case in an illegitimate way by various means, including that of putting in his appearance late in the day and was causing great waste of public time, hardship to the prosecution witnesses and expense to the Municipality who are the complainants. He was suspended for six months' for similar conduct by the High Court at the representation of the District Judge of Poona and the present application, though not in his name, no doubt originated from him and was part of the devises for protracting the case.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, dismissed the application

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Sentence of Death Confirmed.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS JALMYA WALAD RATAN.

For the accused:—Mr. A. G. Desai.
For the Crown:—The Government Pleader.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who had convicted the accused of murdering his own wife, a girl of about 14 years of age, and sentenced him to be hanged.

It appeared that the girl had but recently joined her husband and on the night of the murder had gone to bed as usual. In the small hours of the morning her sister, who was living in the same house, was startled from sleep by the piteous cry of the girl. She called the accused's uncle and her mother-in-law and went to the room of the accused where they found the girl lying dead with her throat cut and the accused too lying on the ground with his throat cut.

Upon the evidence the accused was found guilty by the assessors and the Sessions Judge agreeing with them, sentenced him as above stated. Against this decision, the accused appealed and when the appeal first came on for hearing their Lordships remanded the case to the Sessions Judge for further evidence as to the mental condition of the accused at the time of the alleged murder, and directed that after such evidence was adduced, the Sessions Judge should remit it with his finding thereupon. The Sessions Judge, accordingly, recorded further evidence, and he held that the accused was of a sane mind when he committed the murder.

In disposing of this appeal, their Lordships upheld the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal, but directed that the proceedings should be sent to Government to commute the sentence, if they thought fit.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Robert Sanderson, M.A., to the Indian Education Service to fill the post of Master of the Training Class for male teachers in the European schools at Sanawar.

DISOBEYING A LEGAL NOTICE.

Conviction and Sentence Reversed.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

SITARAM GANGADHAR GHOTKER VS. LADURAM MANORMAL MARWADI.

For the complainant: Mr. S. S. Patkar.
For the accused: Mr. D. R. Patvardhan.

This was an appeal from an order of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate of Nasik who had dismissed an appeal from the decision of Mr. P. R. Kapadia, Second Class Magistrate of Igatpuri who had convicted the accused for disobeying a legal notice given by the Municipality of Igatpuri for the removal of a cess-pool and sentenced him to pay a fine of ten rupees or in default to undergo ten days' simple imprisonment; he was further ordered to pay a fine of one rupee per diem from the date of sentence till he continued to disobey the notice.

The Court of the first instance held that the Municipality had authority to issue the notice and that the cess-pool to the west of the accused's house was a public nuisance.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, reversed the conviction and ordered that the fine, if paid, be refunded.

SALE OF PROPERTY STAYED.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

RE: HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI AHMED AN ADJUDGED INSOLVENT:

Mr. L. J. Robertson, for Haji Jackeria Patel an opposing creditor, asked for an extension to stay the sale of goods and shop, in the Chukla Street, of the insolvent, for a further period.

The Advocate-General the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, who appeared for the Official Assignee opposed the application.

The grounds on which the application was made were (1) that the appeal against the adjudication order had not come on the October board and (2) that Haji Jackeria was a creditor to the extent of three lakhs of rupees for which amount the property was mortgaged to him in April last.

His Lordship granted a stay till the 10th November stating that he would not grant any further application for staying the sale.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

A PICK-POCKET.

Sub-Inspector Walshe charged Bala Harji, a Hindu, with picking the pocket of one Atmaram Keshav. It appeared from evidence that while the complainant was walking along Mumbadevi Road on Sunday afternoon, the accused pushed him and at the same time removed from his pocket a purse containing Rs. 3-13. The complainant seized the accused and made him over to the police. The acused was convicted and sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. H. King (Chairman) and Samaldas P. Jeewandas.

TRAVELLING WITH AN OLD TICKET.

Their Worships disposed of 54 cases yesterday morning, including one against Gangaram Balu, Karna B. Vithalrao Anandrao, Shivram Ganesh Sadhle and Dataram Kanu with fraudulently travelling with a ticket of an expired date from Grant Road to Church Gate on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. All the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 5, the second, Rs. 10, the third Rs. 10 and the fourth to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

MR. ARTHUR LUCAS, I.C.S. RETIREMENT ON PENSION.

MR. ARTHUR LUCAS (Clifton and Trinity College, Oxon) Judicial Commissioner of Sind, has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment with effect from yesterday. Mr. Lucas joined the Service in September 1883, arriving in Bombay in November of the same year, when he was placed under the Collector of Dharwar to learn the routine of official work. In March 1886, he was transferred to Kanara as Forest Settlement Officer. We find him working as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Nasik, Poona, and Khandesh in subsequent years until January 1890, when he was appointed Western Bhil Agent, being promoted soon after to the office of Forest Settlement Officer and Political Agent for the Dangs.

In September 1892, Mr. Lucas officiated as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Khandesh. On his return to this country from furlough for fifteen months, he was in August 1894 sent to Surat, and was appointed Collector and Magistrate, and District Registrar and Political Agent, Cambay. In subsequent years, Mr. Lucas worked at Bijapur as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar, as Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar, and as Deputy Commissioner in Hyderabad Assigned Districts at Amraoti till April 1896. From April to July 1898, he was employed as Civil and Sessions Judge and Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. On his return from a year's furlough to Europe, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from October 1898, and he was employed at Kanara and Ahmednagar as Collector and Magistrate and Sessions Judge till August 1901. From May 1902 to March 1903, Mr. Lucas had another furlough on medical certificate, and on his return to this country in the last mentioned month, was appointed Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. In June 1906, he officiated as Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and was appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind in February 1907. Since March 1908, Mr. Lucas, while on leave, was promoted to the high office of Judicial Commissioner of Sind, from which he has now retired.

WE learn with regret of the death on Friday of Mr. W. H. Barrel, for many years Head Clerk to the Port Officer, Karachi. Mr. Barrell's health failed him of late, and he was compelled to go on leave in January last, since when his condition grew gradually worse. Mr. Barrell was an old and well-known resident of Manora, and was exceedingly popular and well-liked by all who knew.

THE year 1908

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora 2,564 tons, Captain A E Tippar, sailed on Monday for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain O A Barrand, sailed on Monday for Rangoon, via Mormugoa, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall, 3691 tons, Captain J Mayall, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Sandon Hall, 3293 tons, Captain J M Main, arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow, Manchester and Birkinhead, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3,559 tons, Captain J Denker, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, 1,791 tons, Captain W P Rodger, sailed on Monday for Galle in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox .....Capt A F Hunt ... .R Navy
H M S Perseus ... .Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Mayo...Com'dr...W B Hobbleston...R I Marine
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall... .....R Navy
In the Stream.
R I M S Investigator....Comdr W G Beauchamp Survey S
R I M S Duffern... ...Com'dr F. Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills..... R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus. Comdr C S Hickmann ..Survey St
Rohilla .....Capt J Smith.....Hired Transport
R I M S General Elles.....Lt C R Good...Target Towny Launch
Kola..... .....510 Ramage .....M M & Co
Nellie..... .....2041 Bird...Turner.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Oct. 11.

Britannia.....1909 Hales .....Bo & H S N Co
Bhadur.....2936 Benson ..... T Morrison & Co
Hild.....720 Jensen.....F F Campbell & Co
Lalpoora...2124.....Fry .....M M & Co
Landaura.....2156 Abbott..... .....M M & Co
Mohanadi .....1251.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Strathavon.....2830 Mackay.....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot.....B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 ....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Strathness.....2818.....Lamont...W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Markgraf	3325	Timm	Jeddah	20-10	A Strandes
B Chancellor	2958	...Donald	Genoa	15-10	K N & Co
C&R Capri	2717	Dini	H'kong	17-10	F & R S N Co
F Yeboshi Maru	2992	Kon	Kobe	20-10	N Y Kaisha
H Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	12-10	B & P S N Co
M Asavee	4358	Jones	Shanghai	27-10	P & O Co
N Devonshire	2335	Aboull	Rotherdam	15-10	R A Willis
O Rahmani	1873	Coates	Jedah	15-10	B & P S N Co
P Wildenfels	3359	Venker	Hamburg via K'chi	11-10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Sandon Hall	3293	Main	K'chi	20-10 K N & Co
3	R Rubattino	2681	Maucini	Genoa	15-10 F & R S N Co
6	Langton Hall	2881	Haddy	Karachi	14-10 K N & Co
7	Crewe Hall	2691	Mayall	K'chi	12-10 K N & Co
8	Wardha	2552	Kennedy	C'cutta	14-10 M M & Co
9	Umballa	3436	Rait	C'cutta	15-10 M M & Co
10x11	Devanha	4745	Powell	Shanghai	13-10 P & O Co
13	Arabia	4167	Leigh		P & O Co
16	Dumra	762	Manley	Busreh	14-10 M M & Co
	Haidari	1563	Grayl	Jeddah	18-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Sandon Halls	Main	Glasgow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Madura s	Bishop	Busreh, &c
	Warora s	Tipper	Moulmein, &c
	Beme s	Barrand	Rangoon, &c
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday :—

Steamer Crewe Hall, Mayall, for Liverpool via Karachi.
" Wildenfels, Denker, for Hamburg, via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Yebushi Maru, for Yokohama, &c.
" Markgraf, for Jedah.
" Rahmani, for Jebah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
29	Glenorchy	Natal
Oct.		
7	Warrenfels	Middlesbro
7	Clan Forbes	Liverpool
8	Hohenfels	New York

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Sunday last 10th instant at 6 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 11.

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—251 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co; 200 cwts cashew nuts and 31 cwts dill seed, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chancellor s—938 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Bachur; 100 bales cotton waste, Nagsey Damjee; 50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR VALETTA MALTA.

R Rubattino s—36 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Chancellor s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 50 bales cotton, J A Blascheck and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,004 cwts rapeseed and 360 cwts teal seed, Kalli Bros; 100 cwts cashewnuts, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

R Rubattino s—70 bales twist, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—250 cwts onions, O H Janmahomed; 125 cwts onion, M Jooma and Co; 85 cwts raisins, D N Shroff.

Yeboshi Maru s—1,000 cwts onions, R E Dadachanjee.

Japri s—1,000 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji; 500 bales twist, O Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—145 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curanee and Co.

A DESPATCH received at St. Petersburg from Lodz, in Russian Poland, reports that fifty soldiers of the 37th Regiment of Infantry have been poisoned. Thirty are in the hospital in a critical condition.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PATHEPHONE TALKING MACHINE,

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The Best and yet the Cheapest.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12, 1909.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

"THE British Government is the true, is indeed the sole, representative of the peoples of India. It alone looks with an equal eye on the rivalries of race and caste and creed; it alone considers the common good; it alone holds the scales with inflexible evenness. The policy and principle of British rule in India have borne fruit, in a word which stands admittedly in the front rank of constructive achievement." This is the tribute a writer, in an American magazine, pays to British rule in India and if, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale suggested in his remarkable speech to the Students' Brotherhood on Saturday, students are to be enlightened on the subject of politics this will be the theme of the lessons to be taught them. As Mr. Gokhale said, the tendency of the present day teaching is dangerous and the young men of this country must make up their minds about it, that there is no alternative to British rule, not only now, but for a long time to come, and that any attempts made to disturb it, directly or indirectly, are bound to recoil on their own heads. Moreover, added Mr. Gokhale, in the same sense, if not in the same words as those quoted above, they have to recognise, if they want to be just, that this rule in spite of its inevitable drawbacks as a foreign rule, has been on the whole a great instrument of progress for our people. Its continuance means the continuance of that peace and order which it alone can maintain in the present circumstances of the country and with which our best interests among them, those of our growing nationality, are bound up. The rulers have promised us equality of treatment with themselves and our hope is that this equality will be gradually attained. We on our side have accepted the rule and have promised it our willing allegiance. On the strength of this acceptance, certain privileges have been already conferred on us and in course of time more are bound to follow. Self-interest and good faith, therefore, alike require us to harbour not sentiment inconsistent with a continuance of this rule and our attitude towards it must be one of loyal acquiescence. "Now loyalty is an active feeling. It implies no merely refraining from hostile acts against the order to which we are loyal, but also a readiness to rush to its support if its existence is in any way threatened. If we are loyal in this spirit, we may fight, if the situation requires it, with a clear conscience, any individual measures or any series of measures or particular administrations with all legitimate weapons at our disposal."

This conceded, we agree that one of the most anxious and most important problems is how to supply guidance at once wise and patriotic to the young men of India so that their lives may be directed into channels of high purpose and earnest endeavour in the service of the Brotherhood—to sustain on the one hand those pure impulses and generous enthusiasm which are the special privileges of youth and on the other to instil into young minds a due sense of proportion and of responsibility and a correct realisation of the true needs of the country. It is the more important, inasmuch as the students of to-day will be the citizens of to-morrow. In European countries with the development of patriotism goes the sense of responsibility. In this country, unfortunately, there is no sense of responsibility among our student politicians whose patriotism, therefore, lacks both direction and ballast. It is, of course, impossible to find old heads on young shoulders, but it is necessary to devise means of directing the brains young heads contain. There are no wise men among the rabid politicians of to-day. "There is no room for the elders, for any feeling of responsibility in regard to the administration of the country and for our young men, who find no restraining considerations in the path politics necessarily resolves itself into a mere matter of patriotic sentiment." Indeed, it is a misuse of the word to call it patriotism when they lose sight of the diversity of race and creed and aspirations of their fellow subjects. They forget, probably never even take the trouble to reflect, that there is and cannot for many generations be any such thing as an Indian nation, or an Indian people, or as an India "conscious of unity and solidarity and that among the three hundred millions are races as antagonistic to one another as the Pole to the Prussian or the mongoose to the snake, and as far removed from one another in interests, culture and instincts as the New Englander from the Patagonian." When they remember these facts there will be hope for them. They will realise the danger of their propaganda and begin to comprehend what turning the foreigner out of the country would mean. Then, and then only, would they recognise responsibility, and when that dawns upon them their patriotism will be more worthy of respectful consideration. As Mr. Gokhale put it—"Responsibility alone will steady our judgments and control the restlessness of our patriotism. Where responsibility has been conferred on the people, as in Municipal matters, students feel no interest before their time. As we cease to fill the role of mere critics of the administration and are admitted to a participation in the responsibilities of Government, our politics will advance from the sentimental to the responsible stage and the precocious interest at present felt in it by our young men will tend to disappear."

There can be no doubt that some training is needed. We had hoped that the process of enlightening the student class would have come about spontaneously; that the speeches of Mr. Gokhale in this country and the able lectures and magazine articles, delivered and written by Indian and Anglo-Indians of eminence, to which we have frequently called attention—to say nothing of the teachings of the sober section of the vernacular press—would have produced a wholesome effect. But the effect has so far been imperceptible, if there has been any. We would not abandon hope in the correction of students, politics being essayed by their own countrymen. It is well that their efforts should continue, but the suggestion of Mr. Gokhale, as to the provision of other means of guiding them, is worthy of consideration. He holds that the present policy of treating politics, and especially current politics, as a dangerous and in some respects even a forbidden subject has only resulted in depriving the students of that guidance to which they are entitled at the hands of their teachers in forming sound views on important questions. To leave them thus to their own devices amidst the perplexities of a difficult situation is, he contends, to neglect a plain duty towards them at a critical period in their lives, and the consequences of this neglect have been and are bound to be serious and far-reaching. Similar opinions have been expressed elsewhere. It has been urged that the need for political education is pressing and no matter what views may be expressed, students, especially College students, should enjoy every possible facility for acquiring an adequate knowledge of political matters and forming sound views concerning them. They should be encouraged to discuss such matters freely—in the College, not in public—and publicists, whose opinions are entitled to weight, should from time to time be invited to take part in the discussions. They should be at liberty to attend public lectures and addresses on political subjects—and may even attend political meetings with advantage, provided they are there only as spectators. Yes, but while they remain in the adolescent stage it would be absurd to permit them to take part in public, discussions and, as Mr. Gokhale says, "When it comes to active participation in what is called political agitation, we must draw the line." We were somewhat disappointed that Mr. Justice Chandavarker, who followed Mr. Gokhale, gave no indication as to his views on the latter's suggestions. Still he laid down a doctrine, which students with political inclinations may profitably ruminate upon—that loyalty is and ought to be the fundamental principle of the thoughts and actions of every citizen in British India.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING OF YOUNG CRIMINALS.

OWING to the earlier age at which the young Indian commences life as a workman the reformatory system as it is conducted in India is comparable with the Borstal system at home. Borstal—or Borstal Institute as it was recently re-christened, so that its inmates might not carry the taint of having been in prison—is, as our readers are probably aware, a kind of extension of the reformatory system, in which criminal lads who are beyond school age are given an industrial training and encouraged to return to habits of honesty. So successful have been its results that the extension of the system to further institutions in the country is certain. The Governor of Borstal, however, in his last annual report, finds room for criticism, and criticism of a very interesting kind. "I have been much struck," he says, "with the keenness and attention shown by the boys themselves in learning their trades, and also by the excellence of the instruction given. Many people who have visited Borstal have expressed their admiration at the quality of all the work, and at the remarkable rapidity with which the boys under tuition pick up a knowledge of the various trades. The length of sentences at present does not naturally admit of any great proficiency being attained in the trades, and the great difficulty in obtaining work for the lads on discharge explains to a certain extent the reluctance they have in following their trade when free, and preferring to go to sea. A large proportion do this, and some are doing extremely well. Even then I do not consider that the training is altogether thrown away, as they have been taught to handle tools and use their brains. The experiment of allowing certain selected boys to work outside the walls as a party without the supervision of a discipline officer has been quite a success, and the lads seem to take a pride in the fact that they are trusted to such an extent." The Governor, in remarking upon the length of sentences, has put his finger on one of the weak spots of the present administration of the system. Judges and Magistrates probably feel it is harsh to prescribe too long a term for young criminals, whose offences in themselves are not very serious, but they should at the same time remember that the Institution is wasted unless the inmates remain in it long enough to learn their trade thoroughly and to allow all the influences for character formation to have full effect. A trade only half learnt is no aid to an honest course of life, and we should like to know how many boys did not, as the Governor says, go to sea, but returned to a life of thievery after their discharge. The innovation mentioned in the last portion of our quotation from the Governor's report, shows that the lads are not treated as prisoners, and in weighing sentences the Bench should not regard a lengthy term at Borstal as equivalent to a similar term of imprisonment. In reading this report we were reminded of the annual report of the Sassoon Reformatory, Bombay, in which attention was drawn to the large number of boys discharged, who did not remain in the trade they had been taught at the Reformatory but found employment of another character. Is this a coincidence or are the same causes which have had effect at Borstal operating in Bombay? We should like to know the opinion of the Superintendent upon the point.

EXPLOSIONS IN MINES.

THE dangers run by those whose work calls them into mines, especially coal mines, have long engaged attention. The reasons of explosions have been explained, the safety lamp was invented and a hundred other precautions are taken, but the danger is as great as ever, and lately a series of practical experiments have been undertaken by the Mining Association of Great Britain. The work has been done at the Altofts Colliery near Normanton and the experiments have been on a scale large enough to be of practical value. A recent experiment may be described since it gives an idea of the terrific force of a coal dust explosion. The general idea in the planning of the experiment is to reproduce conditions as nearly as possible similar to those which could exist in the ordinary mine. For this purpose a wrought iron gallery was constructed eight hundred and ninety-five feet long and seven and a half feet in diameter, rigged up with props, railway lines and corves. At one end of the gallery on narrow shelves extending for a length of three hundred and sixty-seven feet the coal dust was placed in position. From the other end of the gallery a cannon was fired, first to diffuse the dust, and then to ignite it. In this way the effect of a blown-out shot was reproduced with exactness. The quantity of coal dust used for the experiment was about a pound weight per yard. The recent test, like others that have preceded it, demonstrated the extreme inflammability and explosive force of the dust. Hardly a moment after the cannon had been fired there was a terrific report, followed immediately by the flash of a tongue of flame from the end of the gallery. Standards erected at specified distances showed that the flame shot outward from the gallery about 160 feet. It carried with it wreckage of all sorts—broken corves, props, and splintered timber. One pair of tub wheels was hurled through the air a distance of 420 feet. This experiment enabled the Association to see exactly what is done by the explosion and the havoc was found to be enormous. The second part of the work remains to be done. The general custom in mines where dust accumulates is to water it, but the efficacy of this system is open to doubt and it has dangers of its own. What the Mining Association advocates as far more reliable is the use of stone dust. Tests made last year show that where a coal dust zone of 275 feet is succeeded by a stone dust zone 100 feet in length, the flame caused by ignition of the coal dust extends only 54 feet over the stone dust zone, whereas with a coal dust zone of 275 feet and an ordinary dustless zone of 150 feet, the flame shoots along the whole length of the dustless zone and 16 feet beyond—a total distance of 166 feet from the point where coal dust ends and the dustless area begins. The work is being carried out at the request of the Royal Commission on Mines and, if a system be found to prevent the explosions or even to keep them within specified areas, the life of the coal miner will be robbed of one of its greatest dangers. The use of stone dust would cost more than a penny per yard, but in the end such cost would be infinitesimal if compared with the saving by absence of explosions. The experiments are being carried out with the utmost thoroughness and their results might well be pondered over by the owners of Indian coal mines where the danger is often exceptionally great.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AS A MOB-ORATOR.

"THE action of the Lords concerns them far more than it does us. The Lords might decree a revolution, but the people would direct it if begun." This is the passage on the strength of which, as Reuter tells us, the Unionist papers condemn Mr. Lloyd-George's speech as an incendiary appeal to crude popular passions and class war. But there was more in it which called for condemnation. "Blatant sans-culottism" the *Daily Graphic* appropriately terms it and with the *Telegraph* and *Mail* we agree in deploring the arrival of the day on which a British Cabinet Minister could resort to such undignified speech and action. The declaration of the *Daily News* that the speech marked the revival of powers of political speech not surpassed even by Mr. Gladstone is a gross insult to the memory of that great statesman. Nothing more discreditable or humiliating to the British Cabinet than the Newcastle speech of Mr. Lloyd George has ever been uttered by a responsible Minister in the history of the British Parliament.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th September, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 235,591 maunds with an increase of Rs. 2,875 in the earnings.

IT has been directed by the Madras Government that the proposals put forward by the Director of Public Instruction for the institution of an examination for testing the qualification of Chauffeurs be abandoned.

MILITARY MATTERS.

German Army Manœuvres.

SPLENDID MARCHING.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

ENGLISH Manœuvres having been criticised by French and German officers the German Manœuvres are now commented upon by Lieut.-Colonel Rausset of the French Army. From what he says I gather that the scope of the operations on the 17th instant was based on a political rather than a military conception. It was assumed that a third Power, allied to the Blue empire, but hitherto remaining in the back-ground, had at length decided to intervene, and had sent several squads of reinforcements to the Blue army. As a consequence, the Red army could merely endeavour to hold its own positions, and wait. This is probably what it actually did; so far the umpires have not given their decision.

It seems quite clear as I hinted in a former letter, that the Germans have tried this year to give their manœuvres a practical aspect, assuming an international situation which is fictitious in appearance, but corresponding in reality with great exactitude to certain events which it may be permitted to foresee. Germany is no doubt quite right in rehearing a play which she may one day find it necessary to play in earnest. But it is clear that in view of such a vast background and such an ample perspective, the purely military interest of the drama may disappear from the scene.

FORCES TOO DIFFUSED.

Generally speaking, I do not much care for very grandiose military operations, or for the exaggerated deployment of troops. It is just possible that the commander-in-chief, the general staff, and the younger officers may find something to interest them in such manœuvres. But the general professional instruction of the army gains nothing. Here, while the spectator vainly tries to follow the chaos of movements spread out over a vast district, the hilly ground separating columns of wandering unfortunates, one may see troops almost exhausted by the mere physical effort to advance towards a certain point in an almost mechanical fashion, without knowing the precise reason why they are going there. "The soldier should be interested in the manœuvres," said the well-known Russian General, Dragomiroff. How can a soldier possibly be interested in operations where he loses his way, where he is allowed to exercise little or no initiative, or even activity.

One thing that helps to give the manœuvres a taint of dryness and severity is the manner in which the umpires are compelled to come to their decisions. They have to act in accordance with strict rules, which are founded on material facts, but can never be adapted to circumstances, and entirely neglect surroundings. The conditions in which a troop must be neutralised, either temporarily or permanently, are set down definitely, fixed and immutable. The umpires' functions, thus becoming rather too well defined, leave no place for the unexpected, or for the diversities of a commander's initiative. Further, their decisions, while quite regular and founded upon the rules given in their books, are often contradictory to the reality of things; the reason being that they have taken no account of contingencies—which however, are of some influence in war time! Hence arise several little incidents which are only too frequently in evidence during the development of an action.

Since I have made so many criticisms, I may as well make another, one of a more general nature.

Our French commander, General Tremeau, recently wrote the following characteristic sentence in his book of general instructions; "A continuous offensive movement prevents the real manœuvres from coming into evidence. Nothing could be more just; and if a confirmation of the dictum had been asked for, the German manœuvres would have furnished it.

ADVANTAGES OF OFFENCE.

No doubt an offensive movement is, in actual war, the best means—perhaps the only factor—of attaining success. It is therefore the duty of the military authorities to see that the soldiers are well practised in it. It would, however, be mistake to overlook the fact that, in order to see its best results, the movement must not be taken without certain precautions, the object of which is to assure plenty of space and independence of action. If these two factors are lacking the movement becomes a sort of blind fury a bolt shot at random.

Now, on the first day of the present manœuvres, we saw the 1st Bavarian Corps charge upon the Red positions, endeavouring to outflank the adversaries on the right; and doing this without regard to the operations of neighbouring regiments, without considering the general plan mapped out for the entire corps—as if, in a word, it were acting alone. I am well aware that this is the theory of the priori attack which the Germans practise, so doing, perhaps, owing to some irresistible atavistic influence; for the movement is carried out in the style of Frederick the Great rather than in that of Napoleon. But, in actual fighting conditions, what would have happened? The corps might perhaps have succeeded; but the cost of the victory would have been a series of losses which would have annihilated whole body of troops. Of what use would the operation be, then? The opposing force, being left free from any serious attack in front, would easily be able to carry out a similar attack on their enemy's left wing (which was partly done here during an engagement with the Fourteenth Army Corps), which no reserves—except possibly, a strong body furnished by a third Power—could turn.

This single example is enough to show the danger of these tactics. I know that the Russo-Japanese war may be urged against me, when the terrible onslaughts of the Japanese troops are borne in mind. I believe on the contrary, however, that these attacks support my theory; for the Russian soldiers opposed them only by a kind of dull, passive courage, and it was this factor which accounted for the success of the Japanese. And I will go even further. The original of these tactics, Frederick the Great, never employed them but when he actually knew that there was no danger to be feared from the enemy. Indeed, he himself showed how they could be countered. At Rossbach he annihilated the unfortunate Soubise, who tried to imitate them.

I shall not go into this subject any further, for it is rather metaphysical, and we may pass on to other details. Let it be said at once that so far as the necessary engines of modern warfare are concerned, the Germans have an admirably up-to-date and plantiful supply. The telegraph, the telephone, the heliograph, different means of communication, of all such there is no lack. Their dirigible, on which they confidently relied to perform good service, cannot, I rather think, have realised their expectations; but this was hardly its fault. The atmospheric conditions were detestable, especially on the second day of the manœuvres. The dirigible, however, was very useful indeed in one connection; its forced abstention from the operations cast a cold douche on the too ardent enthusiasm of those who had held that this new aerial weapon was destined to turn all hitherto existing conditions of warfare topsy-turvy.

SOLDIERS' ENDURANCE.

When I admired most was the power of endurance of the German soldier. True, he has not the alert suppleness of the Frenchman, or the vigorous ease of the Anglo-Saxon. He is clothed in heavy garments, and wears on his feet those execrable boots which shrink to too small a size after a march over damp ground, and stretch to too large a size when the weather is warm. Nevertheless, in the course of these manœuvres he has shown his ability to march in a way that might almost be called a feat of strength and endurance; this remark applies in particular to the Fourteenth Army Corps. I have seen a regiment pass the night in camp, and then set off gaily on a cold and wet morning across the Tauber, with the water up to their armpits, after attacking the enemy without the least hesitation. Shall I say that the formation of the German infantry is at times not quite the thing, and that, again the German method of deploying their supports is not altogether what it should be? It is plain to be seen that in marching as they do they offer an admirable target for the enemy's artillery, whilst if they advanced in small parties of three or four, separating as they gradually covered the ground, they would be much less exposed, and hence much less vulnerable.

The cavalry seemed to me alert, vigorous, and eager. I could see but little of their scouting tactics, which were very limited. But I was a spectator of the remarkable fight in which it took part, at the left Blue wing, against the Fourteenth Army Corps. Not knowing what perils it might have to face, the cavalry could merely advance at random, and this it did with a grasp of conditions of warfare which gives those something to reflect on who hold that the cavalry is now merely an arm of the line, good at most for holding positions and waiting for the infantry to come up. I had already, a year ago seen the squadrons of the Sixteenth Army Corps spring a fine surprise on the rearguard of a Bavarian division. All I have seen of the German cavalry promise well, and is a proof of the excellence of their training.

The artillery, well-trained and mounted, plays an important part, considering its small numbers. But here, again, the men were too little under cover. I think its sighting apparatus never allowed of indirect firing; and this is a factor which renders it vulnerable. Heavy artillery was not often requisitioned, and as for the machine-guns they were used methodically, and with efficiency.

OPERATIONS SUMMED UP.

It was said that automobiles were to be used in the convoys; but I must admit that I was able to see nothing of them. On the contrary, my attention was time and again attracted by long columns of provision parties, with huge wagons, which blocked up the roads for a considerable distance. It is just possible that motors may have been used by some other company of troops, but hardly enough, I should imagine, to enable an opinion to be formed as to their merits or demerits.

To sum up, this year's Imperial manœuvres, based as they were on the realisation of a politico-military problem, were not so interesting as might have been expected. In view of the large territory occupied, and the number of men engaged, the manœuvres should have been condensed a little, seeing that they were planned to last only three days. It cannot be said, however, that the rapid working of the operations ever gave rise to what might properly be called confusion. I repeat, that to do too much does not mean doing what is right; it is only, to some extent, parodying war for, in the natural course of things, a combined action, such as the manœuvres endeavoured to portray, and the employment of so large a number of soldiers, would have taken a very much longer time.

Setting these matters aside, I have had the general impression that the German army is always organised, always powerful, as firm as steel, its muscles strong and healthy. Perhaps a certain flexibility is wanting, but this may be a characteristic of the whole race. Perhaps a little less rigidity in its movements might be advised, and a little less blind obedience to written rules and formulæ, and this would make this great military machine even more redoubtable than now. It must be added, however, that we have seen soldiers tired out with their excessive labours, and in a state which did not make for intellectual or physical efficiency, and this must be borne in mind when coming to a decision on the efficiency of the German army. What proved rather annoying to me was the evident tendency towards preconceived operations, and a partial offensive attack, independent of the main combat. Others may have already made this criticism, and if so, I repeat, it quite impartially, for, from this point of view, the manœuvres are not a school. They have the grave defect of not showing the actual losses which would assuredly take place if such tactics were adopted in real warfare and thus an essential factor is neglected.

SPLENDID MARCHING.

The marching during the German manœuvres was notably good. Colonel Brose, of the General Staff, who, as in other years, acted on this occasion as cicerone to the special correspondents, and to whose untiring efforts the Press is especially indebted, states that the troops daily marches averaged thirty-one miles: while three regiments, drawn respectively from the Rhine, Bavaria, and Baden, did marches of over 37½ miles in one day. Another impressive feature of the manœuvres was the splendid work accomplished by the Volunteer Automobile Corps, which is composed of private motor owners who drive their own cars, and place themselves at the disposal of the General Staff for the manœuvres or during the war. The Government contributes to the upkeep of the cars. The members of the corps wear a smart grey uniform. They had plenty of opportunities of showing their skill as drivers over the narrow roads, and many of them were from fourteen to sixteen hours in the field daily. They were, indeed, the wings with which the commanding officers on both sides could traverse the whole front under an hour. The most important problem facing the General Staff, which organises the annual Imperial manœuvres, is the transport of troops to and from the scene of the operations. For years past the commanders of the two armies have been accustomed to leave a certain number of troops within easy reach of the railway on the last day, but this year the General Staff, whose desire is to make the conditions of the Kaisermanover as like actual warfare as possible, took the daring course of leaving both commanders and entirely free.

THE Madras Port Trust Board has two important schemes under consideration :—One involves an expenditure of [illegible],000 for providing quays for eight vessels of average tonnage with sheds, cranes and equipment and a second as an alternative costing Rs. 20,00,000 for the substitution of a new pier for the old ocean screw pile pier now unused.

THE Madura district of the United Provinces which has been exceptionally unfortunate of late years, owing to the series of unfavourable seasons it has experienced—should, it is anticipated, now recover rapidly as it has gained more than almost any district of the Provinces by recent extensions of canals and railways.

THE BUDGET CAMPAIGN.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

"Blatant Sans-Culottism."

ENGLISH OPINIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

While the Unionist papers denounce Mr Lloyd George's speech at Newcastle as worse than that at Limehouse and as an infamous, calumnious and incendiary appeal to crude popular passions and class war, the Liberals are loud in their praises of the Chancellor's eloquence, courage and statesmanship.

The *Daily Chronicle* compares Mr. Lloyd George with Mr. Chamberlain in the latter's radical days.

The *Daily News* declares the Limehouse and Newcastle speeches mark a revival of the power of political speech, not surpassed even by Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian orations.

The *Morning Leader* says the Liberals endorse the speech absolutely.

The *Daily Graphic* describes it as "Blatant sans-culottism."

The *Daily Telegraph* says, it is a communist speech to a mob and quotes as parallels incidents on the eve of the Reign of Terror in France.

The *Daily Mail* says: "The shameless appeal will be read with sorrow and indignation by all right-thinking men."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

French Commander's Offence.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The French Commander in Morocco has been placed on the retired list on account of an interview in which he expressed strong resentment of the Spanish advance in Morocco suggesting that Spain has ulterior designs for her own aggrandisement.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Result of Rifaat Pasha's Mission.

CORDIAL RELATIONS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Rifaat Pasha's mission has left Livadia. A semi-official communique issued in St. Petersburg on the subject dwells on the mutual good-will between Russia and Turkey, on the graciousness of the Emperor's reception of the mission and on the community of interests of the two countries in the development of mutual confidence in both political and economic fields.

LORD KITCHENER IN CHINA.

Visit to the Ming Tombs.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Before leaving Nanking for Hankow, Lord Kitchener visited the Ming tombs. The Viceroy gave a luncheon in his honour.

DESTROYER ASHORE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The destroyer "Lee" is badly ashore on the coast of Mayo.

NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

Sir A. Godley's Successor.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Sir A. T. Ritchie has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary to the India Office, in succession to Sir A. Godley, retired. Mr. F. A. Hirtzel will take the place of Sir A. T. Ritchie and Mr. Frank Lucas, that of Mr. Hirtzel.

IRRIGATION OF MESOPOTAMIA.

Sir W. Willcocks' Scheme.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Sir William Willcocks' scheme for the irrigation of Mesopotamia has met with high favour in Constantinople, and official circles are resolved to further the project.

CHINA NAVAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mission to Europe.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Telegrams from Peking state that the Chinese Naval Commission, headed by Prince Tsaihsun, started for Europe yesterday. A great gathering assembled at the station including several Imperial Princes who wore European uniforms for the first time.

LARGE ORDER FOR YARN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Messrs. Coates of Glasgow have placed orders with twelve Lancashire firms for six million pounds of yarns to be delivered in three months.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the English mails of the 1st instant left for Bombay at 6 p. m. to-day and s. s. "Moldavia" left for Colombo and Australia at 5 p. m. to-day.

AVIATION AT PARIS.

Railway Breakdown.

DISAPPOINTED CROWDS WRECK TRAINS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The attendance at the Aero meeting at Juvisy near Paris yesterday was 200,000. The Railways were blocked for miles by crawling trains and thousands did not arrive until the evening. Mobs unable to return wrecked the stations at Juvisy and Savigny and also several trains.

LATER.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed on the road between Juvisy and Paris yesterday. Motors and cyles returning at high speed caused numerous accidents several having fatal termination.

MR. CRANE'S RECALL.

Fitness for Diplomatic Service Questioned.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Advices from Washington state that the recall of Mr. Crane is due to developments involving the question of his fitness.

The State Department learns that Mr. Crane was responsible for the publication in Chicago of what the Department considers an indiscreet discussion of America's attitude to treaties between China and Japan. Moreover America's attitude is still under confidential consideration. It is declared that unless Mr. Crane clears himself his connection with the Diplomatic Service will be abruptly terminated.

GAS EXPLOSION IN A TRAIN.

Whole Vehicle Burnt Out.

NO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

A disastrous fire broke out on No. 42 Up Purulia Passenger train early yesterday morning at Khargpur Station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The train arrived at Khargpore at half-past one in the morning and waited there for the usual examination of the gas tanks. The gasman found one of the tanks attached to a third class bogie carriage empty, and proceeded to fill it. By mistake the supply exceeded the usual quantity and a tremendous explosion was caused and fire broke out The Railway authorities heard the report, but before they could render effective assistance the whole car was ablaze. Panic was caused among the occupants of the car, mostly Indians but they succeeded in extricating themselves, though not without difficulty, for the exit was blocked with those who were first to realise their danger. As it was, they had no time to look after their luggage and most of this was destroyed. The carriage was detached and messages were sent down the line for assistance.

The relief gang did not appear on the scene until half hour afterwards however, and the whole carriage with its contents had been reduced to ashes. Only the roof of the vehicle which was made of corrugated iron remained together with the metal frame work. The value of the destroyed luggage is stated, according to a rough estimate, at Rs. 2,000.

ALLIPORE APPEALS.

Mr. Das's Address Concluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

At the resumed hearing of the Allipore appeals to-day Mr. Das proceeded to deal with the question of the misjoinder of charges.

The Chief Justice: You need not trouble about this point. There is no need for you to say anything about Section 121. If we think it necessary we will hear you upon this point.

Mr. Dass: Then there is an end of the misjoinder.

Dealing with the question of privilege as to the use of police diaries Mr. Dass said that he did not understand under what section the Crown claimed that privilege. The Crown relied on Section 162 of the Evidence Act, but that section did not apply to a matter like this. It was also said that the Crown relied on Section 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But that Section also had no application.

Council then proceeded to discuss the question of jurisdiction of the Committing Magistrate and the confessions.

Mr. Das concluded his address with an eloquent appeal to their Lordships to consider in passing sentence the youth of the conspirators and that they were led away by aspirations of freedom. He appealed to their Lordships not to pass sentence which would crush their lives for ever. There was after all much good in these youths and they had shown many virtues. They might yet become useful members of the society they had wronged and live to serve the State against which they had mistakenly plotted.

Mr. Chuckerbutty then began his address on behalf of Indranath Nundi and was still speaking when the Court rose.

BARIA SHOOTING CASE.

Appeal Preferred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, OCTOBER 11.

An appeal was filed to-day before the Additional District Sessions Judge in the Baria shooting case in which Mohendra De and Jadav Chakravarti are alleged to have formed with others a Bande Matram party on the Partition Anniversary day, 16th October last year and associated the servants of Mr. DeMonte, a jute merchant and invalid his bungalow and the fire killing one Sital Mallicks a jute bepary. It will be remembered that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Manikganj who tried the case in first instance convicted the accused under Section 147 I. P. C. and sentenced them to six months' regorous imprisonment each. The Sessions Court granted accused bail of Rs. 500.

THE District Judge yesterday rejected the petition for bail on behalf of Braga Bullad Das, the accused in the Naraingani Arms Act case.

THE MALARIA CONFERENCE.

Sittings to Begin To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

Most of the members of the Malarial Conference have now assembled here and the first meeting is at Viceregal Lodge to-morrow, when the Viceroy delivers the opening address and Colonel J. Leslie, I.M.S. reads a paper on some aspects of the malarial problem in India. The Conference thereafter sits for a week assembling daily in the P. W. D. meeting room.

The programme for the Malaria Conference which meets here to-morrow is an extensive one. In addition to a general discussion on the distribution and prevalence of Malaria and its prevention a number of papers of a scientific character will be read.

On the opening day the Viceroy addresses the delegates and Colonel Leslie, I. M. S. outlines the nature of the problem to be discussed.

On the suceeding days papers by Major James, I.M.S., Captain Christophers, I.M.S., Major Kenrich, I.M.S., Colonel W. G. King, I.M.S., Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, I.A., Major Cloyton White, I.M.S., Lieutenant-Colonel Aldridge R. A. M. C., Major Donovan, I.M.S., Lieutenant Colonel Baide, I.M.S., and Major Wilkinson, I.M.S., on the various aspects of the problem involved will be read and discussed. The matter will be taken up as it affects the general population in the different provinces and the Army, both Indian and British, in cantonments and elsewhere. The uses of quinine, drainage and mosquito brigades with its hand maiden, fish culture. will all be discussed and resolutions will be framed in accordance with the conclusions arrived at, a body of expert and practical recommendations being thus placed upon record which cannot fail to be of use hereafter.

FIGHTING MALARIA.

Measures to be Explained in Schools.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 11.

At the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab has arranged to print and distribute broadcast among schools a small leaflet dealing with malaria and how to avoid it. The leaflet will explain in easy and concise phraseology what malaria is, how it is spread, how and in what quantities for adults as well as for children quinine should be taken as a cure and preventive and where the drug may be procured.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

Pacifying Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

The *Indian Daily News* says the Hon'ble Mr. Dhaji Abaji Khare, Secretary of the Indian National Congress, paid a flying visit to Calcutta on Friday evening and stayed here till Sunday. It is understood that the object of his visit was to discuss the present position of Congress affairs with some Bengal leaders. In the course of his short stay he had seen some of the Bengal leaders. On Friday and Saturday evening Mr. Khare had interviews with Bhupendranath Basu, Nitratan Sircar and others. On Sunday morning he went to Barrickpore and had long conversation with Surendranath Banerji on the subject. The result of these conversations is unknown, but there is reason to believe that the present tension may pass away and Bengal be well represented at the next Session of the Congress.

PARTITION DAY CELEBRATION.

Programme Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

The Partition day programme issued over the signatures of Surendranath Banerji, Yatindranath Roy Chowdhuri and Motilal Ghose, prescribes singing in the morning, bathing in the river, the tying of Rakhis at 9 a.m. in Beadon Square and fasting, a monster meeting at the Federation Hall grounds. A collection at the Federation Grounds for the building of the Hall. All are to attend with bare feet. The Swadeshi vow will be administered at the monster meeting.

LATER.

It is now stated that Mr. A. Choudhury will preside at the Partition Day celebrations in place of Ambika Charu Majumdar who is indisposed.

THE ASOKPUR REVOLVER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

The further enquiry on the notorious Asokpur Revolver Case against Khsitish and Umanath was resumed on Saturday by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Tangail.

The Police Superintendent and a Sub-Inspector were examined and cross-examined. The correctness of the plan of the hut where the revolvers were alleged to have been found was challenged by the Pleader for the defence.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 11.

The authorities of the Lahore Exhibition have decided to extend the date for the receipt of applications from intending exhibitors to the end of the current month and the date for receiving the actual exhibits upto 20th of next month. Satisfactory progress in the erection of the building is being made and large amount of space, both covered and open, has already been secured by exhibitors. It is reported that the Exhibition will be ready for opening by the 11th December. The opening ceremony will be performed by the Lieutenant Governor. The day selected for the purpose will be declared a public holiday throughout the province.

THE opium revenue to date is twenty-seven lakhs of rupees behind the estimate, Bengal being behind by ten lakhs and Bombay by eighteen.

TECHNICAL rules are published for the guidance of persons desirous of submitting telegrph codes or vocabularies for acceptance by the International Telegraph Union.

PARANJPE'S RELEASE.

Congratulatory Meeting Stopped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 11.

Under the auspices of the National Club and other institutions it was arranged to give a pan supari party in honour of Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, last evening in the Kirloskar Sangit Theatre, but in the afternoon the District Magistrate prevented the gathering from being held under Section 40 of the Bombay Police Act.

The order runs as follows :—"Whereas it appears to the District Magistrate from information received that certain persons intend on the evening of Saturday, October 9th, 1909, in the Kirloskar Theatre, Poona City, to deliver harangues and exhibit and disseminate certain objects or things such as flowers, pansupari, etc., in honour of S. M. Paranjpe, M. A, lately released from incarceration for an offence against public order and whereas in the opinion of the District Magistrate such actions are intended or calculated to incite to resistance to, or contempt of the law or of a lawful authority, it is hereby notified that the doings of any such as above-mentioned is prohibited by the undersigned in the exercise of the authority vested in him by Section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act."

SHOOTING AT A NATIVE AT NUSRAPUR.

Stanley Smith Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 11.

Stanley Smith, a young European, who stood charged at the instance of the Bhore State police with attempted murder of a native at the Nasrapur Mission, was to-day placed on his trial before Mr. L. C. Swift, Collector and Political Agent, Poona.

The case against the accused was that between 12 and 1 p.m. on the 14th ultimo, he laid hold of a Winchester rifle and shot at a native about thirty paces from his premises. The other workmen who were there then brought this to the notice of the Revd, Mr. Reeve who took charge of the rifle and the box of cartridges and the matter was reported to the State police. Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on information being received immediately proceeded to the Mission at Nasrapur where he held an enquiry in conjunction with the Bhore State Police and Smith was handed over in custody by the latter and brought down to Poona.

The first witness was the complainant Tookaram Subhali Ramosi who was shot at by the accused and was removed to the Mission Hospital and the District Magistrate in disposing of the case on the conclusion of the brief statement of the accused held that as far as could be gathered from the medical evidence the accused was not responsible for his action as his recent illness had temporarily unbalanced his mind. The motive suggested by the prosecution why the accused had shot at the complainant was a far fetched one and one that could not be accepted without a certain amount of doubt. The benefit of this was in favour of the accused whom he discharged. In discharging the accused the District Magistrate remarked that he hoped the Mission would compensate the injured man as the injury inflicted was by a European employed by the Mission

Mr. Reeve said that the accused was not employed by the Mission and the remark of the Magistrate would apply to the accused himself who may see his way, if able, of compensating the man.

The District Magistrate said he only commended the injured man for any compensation for the injury received by him.

SOUTH AFRICAN LEAGUE.

Formed at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 11.

In response to a circular issued by Rao Bahadur M. Audinarayaniah. Yakub Hassan, secretary to the Madras Branch of the All-India Moslem League, C. Karunakara Menon Editor "Indian Patriot," T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, P. N. Raman Pillay, G. A. Natesan, and M. Abdus Suban, a well attended meeting was held yesterday evening at the premises of Messrs. G. A. Natesan and Co., The League formed called the South African League, Madras, was open to all sections, irrespective of class, creed or race, which will devote itself solely and exclusively to the question of the grievances of Indians in South Africa.

A provisional Committee was appointed with P. N. Raman Pillay, Yakub Hassan, G. A. Natesan, as Secretaries, and M. Abdus Suban as Treasurer.

It was resolved that the objects of their League shall be, among others, to seek authentic and reliable information concerning Indian residents in South Africa, to take such constitutional steps as may be deemed suitable for communicating such information as may be received to the public authorities in this country and may include among other ways and means the issue of a periodical bulletin, communication of articles, and correspondence, to the holding of meetings wherever and whenever necessary, the delivery of lectures and addresses; the making of representations to the authorities; the affording of such financial assistance as the League may be able to give to the lawfully resident South African Indians arbitrarily deported to India; the co-operation or amalgamation with similar bodies that may be formed elsewhere in India and with the South African British Indian Committee in London, to afford such other help as may be deemed necessary and generally to safeguard the interests of British Indians in their relations with South Africa.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE following letters have been received by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim from the Government of India in connection with the resolutions regarding the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal, forwarded to them:

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, October 2.

"Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of letter of the 24th ultimo, forwarding a copy of the resolutions passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay on the 14th September, and am directed to inform you that the matter will receive consideration in the Commerce and Industrial Department to whom it has been transferred.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J. R. DUNLOP SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

From M. M. S. Gubbay, Esquire, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

To Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to refer to your letter, dated the 24th September, 1909, addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, on the subject of the grievances of British Indians in the Transvaal. (2). I am to say that the matter is receiving the attention of the Government of India, who have used and will continue to use their best endeavours to obtain sympathetic treatment to the British Indian subjects in the Colony.

INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

Smart Sentences.

AFTER thirty-three sittings the end has been reached at the Thana Sessions in the Fire Insurance fraud case at Kalyan.

The accused were (1) Bhanji Rowji, (2) Mahomed Gangji, (3) Alimahomed Walibhoy, (4) Currim Velji, (5) Gawroo Bapu, (6) Nathalal Bapu, (7) Ratilal Hargovind and (8) Chet Heera Purdesee.

The Committing Magistrate had framed a charge of incendiarism against the third, the fourth, the fifth and the sixth accused; the seventh was charged with failing to inform the police of the offence and the first and the second with abetment of incendiarism.

Mr. H. C. Kohyaji, Advocate, Bombay High Court, instructed by Mr. A. K. Bhagvate, Public Prosecutor, Thana, and Mr. Gupte, Pleader, were for the Crown. The first accused was defended by Mr. M. M. Karbhari and Mr. Thosar Tatya Saheb; the second by Mr. Thosar and Mr. Pradhan; the third, the fourth and the fifth by Mr. Padhya, and the sixth by Mr. Manchershah Wadia, Pleader.

The facts of the case are that a rice mill, belonging to one Muradali Rowji, a Khoja, and situated at Titwala, near Kalyan, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th April last. The first accused Bhanji is a brother of Muradali, who died in March last, while the second accused was their uncle. The mill, which was alleged to be worth Rs. 8,000, was insured for Rs. 30,000 with the Commercial Union Insurance Company in January last. As the mill was working at a loss it was mortgaged with one Noor Mahomed Cassum for Rs. 6,000, which with interest came to nearly Rs. 15,000.

During the trial at the Sessions the third accused Alimahomed was made King's evidence and according to his story the idea of destroying the mill by fire and profiting by the insurance amount originated with the deceased Muradali; but before the latter could carry out his project he died. The first accused Bhanji, who was a brother of Murad and who was responsible for his debts, suggested to the approver through Mahomed, the second accused, to carry out the deceased's project. Currim, Gawroo, Nathalal, Ratilal and the Purdesee were servants in the mill. Resin powder worth Rs. 10 was taken to Titwala by the approver, who got it pounded into powder by two women in the mill. On the 10th April last, at about lamp-light bags filled with resin powder were placed at different convenient spots in the mill, spirit of wine was poured over them and they were set on fire with a candlestick. The police on enquiries suspected foul play and arrested the accused,

Alimahomed, the approver, was granted a free pardon; while Chet, the Purdesee, was discharged during the trial as there was no evidence establishing his complicity in the guilt.

After the evidence was recorded and lawyers on both sides had addressed the Court, the Judge summed up the evidence on Friday and Saturday last.

At 1-20 p.m., the jury retired to consider the verdict and returned at 3-25 p. m., when the foreman declared that the jury unanimously found all the accused guilty, but strongly recommended them to mercy as they had committed the offence without considering its gravity

Mr. Karbhari requested his Honour to take into consideration the recommendation of the jury while passing sentence on his clients, the first accused who belonged to a respectable family and who was the head of his jamat and Currim who was a mere youth. Mr. Karbhari made a similar request on behalf of Mahomed who was an old man.

Mr. Kohyaji put in a record of a previous conviction against Nathalal, which showed that Nathalal was convicted of breach of trust and forgery at Ahmedabad in 1902, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

His Honour sentenced the first accused Bhanji to six years' rigorous imprisonment, the second accused Mahomed to three years' the third accused Currim to two years', the fourth accused Gawroo to seven years', and the fifth and seventh accused Ratilal to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The sixth accused Nathalal was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

EXPULSIONS FROM HYDERABAD.

High Officials Concerned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 11.

A Farman from His Highness the Nizam has been received directing that Moulvie Aziz Mirza, the Judicial Secretary, and Moulvie Saifuddin, Second Assistant Judicial Secretary, and Mr. Zawar Ali Khan, Registrar of the Legislative Department, should be removed from office and leave His Highness Dominions. They are to receive three months' pay in lieu of notice and will be granted their pensions. The same Farman also directs the dismissal of Mr. Halim Sharar, Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction. Moulvie Aziz Mirza was relieved yesterday of the Home Office by Nizamat Jung, one of the Judges of the High Court.

STRIKES IN JUTE MILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

Four hundred coolies at the Bally Jute Mills struck work to-day, because their request for higher wages was unheeded. The strike at the Gaurepur Jute Mills near Naihati is over. The men have returned to work on condition that they shall work only till 6 p. m. on Saturdays and will receive full pay for the period during which the strike lasted.

TELEGRAPH CONCESSION.

Abbreviated Expressions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

It is notified that with effect from the 1st instant the Indian Telegraph Department rules have been altered to admit of abbreviated expressions which are intelligible at the office of origin to pass and be charged for as a single word in the text of telegrams at the rate of five characters or fraction thereof as a word instead as heretofore as many words as there were letters. The concession applies to all ordinary commercial marks and recognised groups of letters such as Code "Kcie" "Pwd" and "etcetria" which are to be written without stops between the different initials.

NURSING SISTER MISS M. BARTLET retires from the 7th proximo.

LARGE sales of piece-goods are reported during the past few days the Banga Lashmi Cotton mills being amongst those which have profited.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Demand for Labour Saving Machinery.

In his report for the year ending June last the Director of Agriculture in the United Provinces writes:—I have remarked in an earlier chapter that the growth of a demand for labour-saving machinery has been one of the most striking experiences of the past year. It will be understood that this demand is arising primarily among landholders and the larger cultivators and is largely the effect of rising wages, but from another point of view it testifies to the progress made by the staff of the department both in winning the confidence of the people and in adapting implements to the needs of the country. The change of course has only begun, but experience suggests that the demand now coming into existence will rapidly grow to an extent with which no Government department can possibly cope, and that an important implement industry must soon arise in the country in response to the demand.

The implements in demand at the present time may be classed as water-lifts, tillage implements, sugar-machinery and miscellaneous articles. The chief water-lift is the hand-power chain-pump for low lifts from canals or lakes; about 250 pumps of this type were supplied by the department during the year and it was not possible to meet the demand in full, as the drought and scarcity of labour in October combined to cause a sudden rush. The irrigation department are now preparing to assist in supplying these water-lifts to the public on hire and have ordered a considerable stock for the coming season. Pumps of the same type but with rather greater lifts came somewhat suddenly into demand in the autumn, while there are signs that demand may arise for more expensive pumps worked by bullocks, as these can compete successfully with the country lifts in the shallower wells.

Some interest has been shown during the year in pumping installations of a more advanced type to be worked by oil engines. Two such installations are being erected at the present time with technical assistance supplied by the department, and there is every reason to think that a demand for similar machinery will arise; but the idea is at present very strange to most landholders and time is wanted for them to become familiar with it. What is required is a number of such installations working on lakes or rivers in different parts of the provinces so that landholders can see them at work and can examine their results; and I trust that it will be found possible for other public departments which require to raise water, to instal plant of a type that will interest and instruct landholders, and to make it available for their inspection.

The number of improved ploughs issued during the year has been 363. Most of these were of the simplest and lightest make (known as the Meston plough), but nearly 100 ploughs of the Watts type were also issued. It is particularly satisfactory to note that a landholder in Pilibhit has taken to making ploughs of the Meston type (with his own improvements), and finds them cheap and satisfactory; while one or two other landholders have recently asked me if there is any objection to their copying our designs. The answer given has of course been that, with the exception of one or two articles which are protected by patents, our patterns may be copied without obtaining permission, and that we are very glad to see any signs of new implements being made in the villages.

Of miscellaneous implements, there has again been a largely increased demand for hand maize-shellers and for chaff cutters; kibblers and winnowers have also been sold, while enquiries have been made for reaping machines and small threshing machines, and it is hoped that suitable types of these will be made available in the current year.

Six village centres for the display and issue of implements exist in the Central circle and one in the Western circle, and I trust that it will be found possible to develop this method of supply further during the current year.

The expansion of the demand for implements, and for assistance in boring, has rendered it necessary to extend the equipment of the workshop at Cawnpore. As far as possible work is given out to local firms, but at the present stage few of these firms are themselves adequately equipped and much has to be done departmentally. The introduction of an oil-engine which works all the machine-tools and also the blowers for the forges has made it possible for the present to cope with the extension of work; but the establisment of an extensive implement-factory will soon be indispensable to the progress of agricultural improvement in the province, and private enterprise must meet this need.

LAND TENURE AMENDMENTS ACT.

The following Bill, named "an Act further to amend Bombay Act No. V of 1862 (an Act for the preservation of the Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures") together with the statement of objects and reasons is published:—To the preamble of Bombay Act No. V of 1862 (an Act for the preservation of the Bhagdari and Narvadari Tenures), hereinafter called "the said Act," the following words shall be added, namely:—

"And whereas it is desirable to provide for the restoration of the bhagdari and narwadari tenures in cases where such tenures have ceased to exist."

After section 5 of the said Act, the following section shall be added, namely:—

"(1) Where any land held on the bhagdari or narwadari tenure has, either before or after the commencement of the Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures Act, 1910, ceased to be held on such tenure, the Governor in Council may declare that such land shall from a specified date again be held on the bhagdari or narwadari tenure, and where such declaration has been made the provisions of this Act shall apply to such land from the date specified in such declaration:

Provided that, where a declaration has been made under this section in respect of any land, the provisions contained in Sections 2 or 3 shall not apply in respect of any alienation, assignment, mortgage, charge or encumbrance effected within any period during which such land has ceased to be held on the bhagdari or narwadari tenure.

(2) The declaration referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and notice of the intention of Government to make such declaration on a specified date shall be given in the "Bombay Government Gazette" at least one month before such declaration is notified and any suggestions and objections submitted to Government by any persons interested not later than one week before the date so specified shall be duly considered by Government."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Certain village in Gujarat are or have been held under ancient forms of tenure known as bhagdari or narwadari. Bombay Act No. V of 1862 was passed to secure the permanence of these tenures, but appears to apply only to the bhags originally constituted. Doubts have arisen regarding the power of Government to reconstitute bhags which have once been broken up by forfeiture in cases where the revenue demands have not been paid, and as to the applicability of the Act to reconstituted bhags. The object of the present Bill is to remove such doubts by express enactment, care being taken at the same time to respect acquired rights and to give due notice previous to the exercise of the proposed statutory powers to any case.

ALLEGED SEDITION IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 11.

The case of Crown vs. Virumal Begraj, Proprietor of the Edward Press and Editor of the *Sindhee of Sukkur* and two others, Gordhanlal and Cheramal under Section 124A, came on for hearing last Saturday before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur, but on an application by the Public Prosecutor was postponed till the 26th instant as the pamphlet containing the alleged seditious passages is being translated into English.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September 1907 was Rs. 19,11,54,000; September 1908, Rs. 12,11,86,000; and September, 1909, Rs. 11,84,55,000.

THE LATEST THING IN VAMPIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid that "Quien Sabe's" contribution is not exactly the kind of thing the writer in the "Occult Review," to whom I played an indifferent Aaoron, expected or desired. After studying it attentively and impartially I own that it seems to me to breathe a spirit which, to put it mildly, is not a spirit of genuine and earnest enquiry. Worse, it is distinctly lacking in awe and humility. I have read it several times, and the conviction is slowly borne in on me, that "Quien Sabe" is not with us. Part of his exasperation and mental confusion, that part which led him to tear out his hair by handsfull (let him chant the wailing dirge of that chorus in the "Persians,") we may agree to ascribe to the blunders of that hapless and invaluable scapegoat, the P. D. In places my faithful resume of this thrilling episode, has been distorted out of all sense. Taking the end of one line on to the beginning of another and "vice versa," makes such a subject, already occult enough, cryptic as a cypher. Then the editor left out more than one flattering allusion to himself, which dislocated the context and got the hang of things all wrong. I pass over with contempt "Quien Sabe's" suggestion that any ambiguity can fairly be put down to my account, and his baseless insinuation about my nom de plume. That is unworthy a seeker. What does amaze me, however, is the extraordinary ingenuity, I should almost call it, mental malignancy with which he has made confusion worse confounded. His presentation of the case bristles with errors. This is playing Russian Scandal with a vengeance; and unless his frenzied utterances are nipped in the bud so to speak, and sternly corrected, no one will be able to recognize my treasure trove in Vampires at all. He is also unjust. I told him plainly that this Vampire was disappointing. He expected too much and in his rage became hideously economical of the truth. Where did I ever hint, much less say, that the editor was "superfluous" or that there were journalists "comic" or otherwise (except the Scriptural Editor) mixed up in this absorbingly interesting affair? (I spoke of a Doctor and a sceptic; that much I do remember, but I really don't feel inclined to plead guilty to "Two Comic" journalists.) Again he misses the whole point. He skips the most thrillingly occult bits. Does he forget that Elga materialized, and tempted the Editor full sore? Does he forget that she kept her assignation (though the Editor didn't) at midnight, and being disappointed adjourned the meeting to the Cemetery? Is not the inference obvious? Had the Editor kept his appointment.....? Is not the Vampire note struck bold and loud here? And why does "Quien Sabe" with dull insistency ignore the startling, the electrifying fact, the while Elga was thus playing her impish part, alluring, vivid, dangerous, she was "dead," dead as mutton, all the time, and buried long ago in the Castle vault? How does he account for that? What idle talk about three stars, and brides with bunches of cherries, and tom-cat best men. Does he think he can thus evade his critical obligations? If he will read, and re-read my artless tale (I do not press this upon him unless he intends to discuss it further. He is evidently of an excitable, impressionable temperament, and an overdose of my Vampire might destroy his already tottering intellect). Still if he will do so, he must, I think, own that he has done less than justice to Elga. I may point out to him that the Editor did not stick pins into the journalists, first because there were no journalists, next because he had no grudge against them if there had been any; but the infuriated man stuck the pins into Elga's picture, and she in turn transferred her agonies to the Doctor, the narrator and the sceptic. I should like to make some other points, which have been shockingly, and I cannot help think wilfully, garbled in "Quien Sabe's" lurid letter, plain to his disordered mind. But I have'nt time. As far as I am concerned "this correspondence must now cease." It is one thing to purvey a Vampire to the curious in occult matters; quite another to defend the literal accuracy of the account against the prejudiced, who, ready and credulous to a fault to find and acknowledge every form of invisible bacteria, throw ridicule on a fine substantial young female Vampire.—Yours etc.

XXX.

P.S.—To avert any further misconstruction let me say that the explanation of the XXX is to be found in the fourth para of the third Cap. "Iamblychus" and has "no reference" to any superior brand of stout. I should have thought every-body knew that.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you may perhaps know my occult and spiritual experiences have been continued throughout my life, though I rarely mention them.

Lately I have been struggling with the obsession caused by a disappointed "paid" medium—undoubtedly a "medium," but one on a low plane—and his threats have no power to alarm me, for he and his "controls" cannot harm nor come near my 'soul' which is the one important thing; though I recognize the necessity of trying to protect the body, as long as it lasts, from evil influences, from whatever source.

On Friday night I had an experience of a novel nature—one which to me is unaccountable. Perhaps it is common yith other psychics.

I retired at 11 o'clock and fell into a light sleep. Presently I woke, feeling my right hand grasped by a soft, cool, firm hand—not like a "dead" hand—and as the clock on my table struck two, a low, soft voice began speaking. At first the sound came from a little distance; then I felt some one stood by my bed and I heard the words, "You must listen carefully; I have something serious to say to you regarding "XXX" and "Quien Sabe" naming two friends, whom I have not seen for some time.

I asked, "Is it Elga?" naming a lady who used to know these persons well.

"No, I am not," the sweet low voice went on, gathering in strength. "I am her twin sister. Do not fear me; but I see you do not know the meaning of fear, and in that lies your safeguard." (This is quite true.)

The hand still grasped mine firmly, the voice went on telling me certain details of the life of these persons, of trials they would hereafter be called on to endure, in minutest detail.

"But," I said, "I have no right to know all this. I cannot interfere to help these people in any way."

"Yes," the voice went on, "I must tell you, and later you will see why." Very painful circumstances were revealed (nothing personal to myself).

At last, as the voice began to grow faint, I said "Can you tell me who you are? and whether on the earth plane or beyond it?"

The voice faintly said, "Good-bye for this time; I have not come for evil but for good." And as it died away in the distance the clasp on my hand relaxed, and I felt the presence—whatever it was—was gone.

My hand was, and remained for a half hour, moist from that clasp. I turned on the electric light by my bed, rose and went into my sitting room, heard a faint sigh but found all as I had left it on retiring; not a bottle had been touched. I was not in the least nervous or agitated, only very regretful to hear predictions of such serious and unavoidable trouble to any one, and I quickly fell asleep again. The interview lasted just one hour, the clock striking three as the handclasp relaxed.—Yours etc.

F. A.

P. C.—Had my visitant been known to me the matter would not have presented anything unusual or worthy of special comment, as such visits from people still living on this plane and "known to me" are not infrequent. Why a stranger whom I could not identify should come to speak on matters in no way concerning me was the strange part of the case.

I have made some inquiries regarding the persons of whom this strange visitant spoke and learn to my astonishment that they are still in India and that what she narrated is actually true so far—the end, is yet to come; but the whole affair surpasses my imagination so the information can hardly have come from my "subliminal self." Again the visitant came and explained Elga's mysterious conduct. Both your correspondent are acquainted with the fendal castle and she has chosen me to inform them that to them she trusts for her release. The pricking of the picture and the transference of the pain to the persons in the room was symbolical of the torture they will endure if they fail to exert themselves on her behalf. Neither of your correspondents is yet with us.

"Morning Light," a Swedenborgian publication, holds that mind is spritual substance, endowed with the power of consciousness and of forming mental images, but conditioned as to its working by the state of the brain-cells with which it is in intimate union. Spritual substance is organized, and its

forms are "modified by the thoughts which we think, indeed, the ideas and images we form are nothing else in themselves but these variations and modifications." Memory is the persistence of these variations and modifications in such a way that they can be reproduced without the repetition of the sense impressions which gave rise to them. They have naturally forgotten, but Elga was a friend to both in a former incarnation. They have now the opportunity compensating her for their former faithlessness. What she wishes is that what remains of her former body shall be removed to the graveyard. Nothing could be plainer. I once had the privilege of seeing—just on waking—a beautiful, calm, spiritual old man's face, with hardsome, marked features, bushy white eyebrows, the eyes closed—a light shining from within which made his face like an illuminated waxen image. On inquiring I was told by my Guardian that this was one of the cases just described—a very spiritual nature passing unconsciously to the higher planes and specially guarded from all disturbance after such disturbance as Elga is now fretting about.

F. A.

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The aerials erected for wireless telegraphy near the Back Bay Swimming Bath are attracting the attention of large numbers of passers-by, and one not infrequently hears questions such as the following :—"How is it possible to transmit messages to distant stations without the use of any intermediate connecting link ?" "Can we send messages to Karachi ?" "Is it really possible to establish communication between steamers running at full speed by this method ?" But how is secrecy to be preserved in this case, "because if we can send signals to different stations at will, it is likely that all the stations will also receive our messages?" All these questions are really worth answering and a simple and brief exposition of the general principles underlying this interesting branch of telegraphy will, I hope, be interesting to some of your readers.

The term "wireless" applies to the absence of conducting wires between the transmitting and receiving stations. How is it then possible to send electrical energy from one station to another ? Acoustics and optics here come to our aid. The shrill whistle of a locomotive or the rumbling of thunder can be heard at great distances. The rays from a powerful searchlight reflector can effect our eyes even when the source of light is very distant. We can see the sun and the stars which are millions of miles away from the earth and in all these cases there is no apparent connecting medium between the source of energy and our auditory and visual apparatus. In the one case the sound is propagated through the medium of air, in the other case ether is supposed to be the medium. This ether is a very subtle, elastic, highly attenuated fluid which pervades all space and is present everywhere even in the densest solid. Sound is due to a sort of vibratory motion in the air, light to a peculiar undulatory movement in the ether. Can we not then transmit electric messages through the ether ? Is there any bond, any similarity between light and electricity ? The answer, is yes. Clerk Maxwell, a renowned physicist and mathematician, was the first to point out that light is an electro-magnetic phenomenon, and that both light and electricity in certain cases travel at the same rate, viz., 186,000 miles in a second. The only difference between these two forms of wave-motion is that light waves are very short and their vibration frequency great, whereas the waves of electricity are very large and their frequency correspondingly small. Moreover, electric waves can pass through substances such as stones, metals and wood which are opaque to light.

When a lamp is lighted up it sends forth rays of light in all directions ; in the same way when a series of powerful electric sparks are made to pass between two conductors, electrical energy is radiated everywhere in the form of waves. Nature has furnished us, however, with a special sense by which we are made aware of vibrations of the former sort, in fact we can see the light, but there is no special sense by which we can detect the presence of the long waves of electricity. An artificial eye is therefore required, and such a one was first devised by the Germanphysicist, Hertz. His detector consists of a metallic wire bent in the form of a circle and fitted at the two extremities with polished metal balls which are kept very close together, a small gap being left between the two. The lamp which sends forth rays of light in the above case, is represented here by an instrument known as an oscillator, which consists of two metallic spheres immersed in an insulating oil to increase the intensity of the sparks passed through. This oscillator radiates electric waves in all directions and the waves can, as before mentioned, pass through all sorts of obstacles. The detector may be at any required distance from the oscillator. When a powerful discharge is allowed to take place between the metal knobs of the oscillator, small sparks are seen in the detector, which again are found to cease when the oscillator stops working. This detector not being very sensitive, various other forms were devised, some of which are now giving splendid results. Marconi's detector is one of these. A small glass tube containing nickel and silver filings well mixed together is closed at both ends by two metallic plugs. In the normal state the filings do not conduct an electric current but when electric waves fall upon the tube the current is allowed to pass, the filings cohering together and forming a chain as it were This coherer may be connected with one or two voltaic cells and a sounder, such as is used in telegraph work. When the oscillator is working the coherer allows the battery current to pass through the sounder, but when the discharge is interrupted, the current also ceases and the sounder does not work. A powerful induction coil supplies currents of very high intensity to the oscillator. Primary or secondary batteries furnish the requisite amount of current to the induction coil and a sounding key is interposed in the circuit. When the key is pressed down a current passes through the coil, sparks pass between the spheres of the oscillator and vibrations are sent out in all directions. These waves falling on the coherer allow the electric current at the other station to pass through the sounder and a click is heard there. Waves of long or short duration can be sent out by depressing the key for a correspondingly longer or shorter period and the Morse code may be used to form letters and words, and messages can thus be sent as easily as in the ordinary system.

The apparatus required at a wireless telegraph station consists therefore of an oscillatar, a coherer, a powerful induction coil, a relay, a sounder, a sounding key and a current generating device which may be primary or secondary batteries or a dynamo. At present alternators and transformers are largely used. The same station can send as well as receive messages simultaneously. It is also found essential to connect one of the terminals of the oscillator and the coherer with a very long metallic wire known as an aerial wire or antenna. The antenna forms more or less a net-work of wires and is intented to facilitate the radiation of electric energy. A connection between the oscillator at one station and the coherer at another is also established through the earth.

The method by which secrecy may be preserved and a message sent only to its proper destination has a very striking analogy to certain acoustic phenomena. When a tuning fork is caused to vibrate in the presence of another of the same size and quality and having the same vibration frequency, some of the vibrations from the first will be picked up by this other tuning fork which will then begin to sound in harmony with it. This is known as the sympathetic vibration of sound. If we then have six or seven tuning forks of different vibration frequencies and another tuning fork is set to vibrate in their vicinity, only those tuning forks will respond which have the same vibration frequency as the one which is struck and others will remain neutral. Similarly, if the electric resistance of an oscillator circuit be made equal in value to that of the coherer circuit, the one will respond to the other, both being made sensitive to a particular vibration frequency of the electric waves, and other coherers, having different resistance values, will not be affected at all. Lastly, it may be mentioned, that messages have been sent by this method to distances of over 1,200 miles.—Yours, etc.,

K. P. SINOR.

THE Government of India have ordered, on the recommendation of the Punjab Government, that in the general tables appended to the report on Public Instruction in the Punjab a separate column for Sikhs under the head "Classification of Scholars according to Race and Creed" should be opened. Hitherto Sikhs have been included among Hindus. The change has been made at the request of the Sikh Educational Conference which met in Lahore in April last.

TRAMWAY MATTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would crave a corner in your popular paper, to draw the attention of the direction of the Tramway Company, to the serious inconvenience, which transfer passengers chiefly are put to, owing to the recent regulation, which prohibits passengers standing in the gangway, when the cars are full.

This inconvenience is not so much felt by travellers on the direct routes as they are sure of their seats right up to their destinations, but those who have to make connection at the various junctions have very often to cool their heels, amid such disconsolate surroundings as the J. J. Hospital and the unwelcome attentions of the City's Lazzaroni, and exposed to the elements—there being no street-shelters provided as in Europe,—for over 15 minutes sometimes as the cars have a perverse habit of running in clusters of two and three instead of doing so singly and at regular intervals.

Again passengers who get down at the next stopping place after the junction, and within easy walking distance of it, sit tight, in their places intent on having their money's worth and do not make allowances for long distance transfer passengers who have thus to their great chagrin to waste their valuable time before the next bunch of cars comes round.

Formerly the overflow of passengers were allowed to stand three and even four in the gangway until seats fell vacant at the various stopping stations, but now every car carries the legend "Standing not allowed." I am unaware of the reasons that prompted this vexatious ruling. If they are on the score of personal safety this could have been safeguarded by providing "straps" for holding on to.

Those who escort ladies are specially inconvenienced as they have to secure an exact number of seats for them or wait till cars with sufficient vacancies come round ; formerly the gentlemen after their charges had secured seats could remain standing, until they on their part could get theirs, but this has of late been stopped to the great discomfort of their clientele.

The conductors for some unconscionable reasons, refuse to change currency notes of denominations of ten and even five rupees ; this action would be on a par with the Railway companies refusing tickets when paper-money was tendered at the counter or the Telegraph Office for similar reasons refusing to accept their telegrams, but for obvious reasons these well-governed departments don't do such egregious acts of foolishness ; for that would diminish their revenues ; besides public services like theirs have above all to study the convenience of their customers. I have no doubt this action of our one and only Tramway Company prevents many intending passengers, who have no loose cash on their persons, from making use of the cars, and apart from this loss of custom, much unnecessary annoyance is caused to the travelling public.

It is to be hoped the Local Consultative Committee will see their way to rescind these obnoxious orders and thereby remove two fertile sources of daily annoyance to the passengers.—Yours etc.

D. A.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY AND ITS PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time back you were good enough to publish several letters—from different correspondents complaining about the late arrival of trains. I believe the letters had the desired effect, inasmuch as no more complaints are being heard. Will you be please oblige the Cutch and Kathiawar Committees, residing in Bombay, by publishing this communication, and thus assist them in getting one of their bitterest complaints eradicated ? As you are well aware a tremendous traffic is being carried on between Bombay and Kathiawar and Cutch Coasts by the B. I. S. N. Co. and the Bombay S. N. Co., both these Companies despatch about four boats, each in a week, taking hundreds of passengers for Veraval, Mangalore, Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch-Mandvi, Jamnagar, Bhownagar, Karachi, etc. The B. S. N. Co's boats are timed to start for these ports on every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 11-30 a.m. The departure time having been advertised at 11-30 a. m. intending passengers go to the Docks one or two hours before this time, so that they may be able to secure comfortable accommodation. Since the last several weeks, passengers are being put to trouble and hardship by the B. S. N. Co., inasmuch as, although departure time has been fixed at 11-30 a.m. the boats as a matter of fact have been started so late as 10 p.m. The passengers, as stated above come to the bundar as at about 8-30 a.m., in expectation of getting into the boat in due time. On an average there are about 400 to 500 passengers for every boat and during the last several weeks most of the boats have not started before 8 p.m. The most objectionable fact is that passengers are not allowed to go into the boat till about 6 or 7 p.m., although they had been called at 9 a.m., to the place where the boat is taking cargo and thus they are subjected to numerous hardships. There is no place for the accommodation of the passengers on the bundar and thus they have to wait for hours together under the scorching sun, without having had the opportunity of taking nourishment since the morning. The major part of the passengers and females and children and I leave it to you, Sir, to imagine the economic to which they may be subjected. Late departure means late arrivals at various ports, and I all these ports being open ones, people have to encounter great risk being compelled to hide at nights, in the dark, and travel several miles for the ship to the shore. Cannot their grievances be removed ?

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

MEETING OF PROPERTY OWNERS AT MALABAR HILL.

An Adjourned Meeting of Owners.

An adjourned meeting of owners of properties at Malabar Hill, on whom notices had been served to the effect that Government required to purchase their bungalows for public purposes was held on Sunday at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal's bungalow at Malabar Hill. Among those present were Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Babu Saheb Jivanlalji Panalal, Babu Saheb Bhagwanlalji Panalal, Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy, Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Raoji, Mr. Hormasji Muncherji Cama, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulker, Mr. P. D. Sett, and representatives of Mr. Gopikabhoy and Mr. Dwarkadas Gordhandas. Raja Bahadur Shivlal was called to the Chair.

Babu Jivanlalji proposed that, before taking any proceedings, a petition should be presented to and a deputation should wait upon Government. This proposition was approved of by all.

Mr. Dannee suggested that, while matters connected with the petition and the deputation were in progress, the opinions of eminent counsel in Bombay, Calcutta, and London should be taken.

Babu Jivanlalji said he saw no urgency about obtaining counsels' opinions. They should wait for the reply of Government to the petition, and consider the result of the deputation to H. E. the Governor, and then there would be time for taking further steps.

It was then resolved that a petition should be sent to Government, in which it should be distinctly stated that the proposed purchase of the bungalows was not for public purposes, and Government should be requested to withdraw their notice, intimating further that, if the sales were forced, the petitioners would be compelled to fight for their rights to the last.

It was further resolved that the preparation of the petition should be entrusted to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga, and Girdharlal, Solicitors, in consultation with a Committee consisting of Raja Bahadur Shivlal, Babu Panalal, Mr. Hormasji Cama, and Mr. Vasantrao Dabulkar.

Thanks were accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings closed.

THE death is reported in England of Colonel Grigg, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Barabanki and afterwards Commissioner of Kumaon. Colonel Grigg was a terror to evil-doers and suppressed budmashi with strong hand. His tenure in Barabanki was remarkable for the great improvement in the criminal history of the district.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Address to the Viceroy.

QUESTION OF A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, the President, occupying the chair.

The following draft address was submitted for approval of the Corporation by the Committee appointed for the purpose.

THE DRAFT ADDRESS.

To the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot Murray Kynynmound, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G. G.M.I.E., LL.D., Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,—

May it please Your Lordship,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, respectfully beg to give voice to the joy, pride and satisfaction with which we hail your visit to the Capital of Western India. It is nearly four years to a day that we had the honour to tender to Your Lordship a cordial welcome on your landing on these shores to take charge of the exalted office to which you had been called by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. It was a time when thoughtful minds were filled with alarm, uneasiness and anxiety, and there was an universal feeling that the Country needed a statesman and administrator at once cool and firm, courageous and far-sighted. We believe, My Lord, we are giving expression to the general feeling, when we say that in Your Lordship we have been fortunate enough to obtain such a statesman and administrator. Your Viceroyalty will be ever memorable in the annals of Indian history for the thoughtful and wise measures of progressive reform, which have now found embodiment in the Indian Council Reform Act. Your Lordship was assailed by dire misgivings, alarms and warnings from opposing quarters, but unmoved by threats or forebodings Your Lordship has won the esteem, admiration and gratitude of the whole Country by your statesmanlike assertion of those important principles which illumine the great proclamations in which Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria, whose memory is reverently enshrined in the hearts of the Indian people, and our present beloved Sovereign, have wisely and nobly laid down a policy of justice and equality for the government of this vast Empire. Therefore it is that we venture to tender to Your Lordship and your noble Consort the Countess of Minto, a more than ordinarily cordial, sincere and earnest welcome on your visit to this City.

2. The Country, My Lord, now eagerly awaits the publication of those rules and regulations which, will bring the new reform into active operation. We look forward with confident hope that worked in a spirit of mutual goodwill and co-operation, they will set the administration on a new era of beneficial activity We are fortunate that at this important juncture we have a high-minded, sympathetic and liberal ruler, whom we can trust implicitly to guide the affairs of this Presidency with wisdom and foresight through the first anxious days of their introduction.

3. My Lord, we may be pardoned if we take the advantage of the rare presence amongst us of the Supreme Head of the Indian Government to invite attention to a few matters of local interest and importance. Even during your short stay in this City Your Lordship must have observed many and various signs of activity in the demolition and reconstruction of streets and buildings. This activity is due to the legislative creation of a City Improvement Trust. It was the first experiment of its kind in India and the Improvement Trust Act was therefore necessarily based on tentative and, in some respects, even speculative calculations and provisions. The experience of nearly eleven years has shown that it requiries revision and remodelling in several respects, and in none so much as in the financial arrangements with Government. This City, from what we may be permitted to call its imperial position as one of the principal gateways of the East, and one of the greatest trade centres of the Empire has to discharge functions and liabilities, which entitle it to the liberal assistance of Government. Up to the present such financial assistance as the Trust has received from Government has been practically nominal, whereas Government themselves have received large sums directly though the operations of the Trust. We do not think we are making any undue or inequitable claim, when we look to the Government of India to place the Bombay Government in a position to render to the City and the Trust that financial help to which, we venture to think you will agree, they are indubitably entitled.

4. There is another pending question in regard to which we would respectfully request the reconsideration of the Government of India. It is that of the duration of Municipal Loans for works of permanent utility. The recent orders of Your Excellency's Government, reducing the period of all loans to terms of 30 and even 20 years, seem to us both unreasonable in view of the durability of the objects to which the loans are devoted and unwise in that they tend to prevent or delay the execution of important works, admittedly necessary for the welfare and expansion of the City. We would respectfully draw attention to the more liberal policy in the matter of repayment of loans, which prevails under the auspices of the Local Government Board in England, and we trust that the future loan applications of this Corporation will receive Your Lordship's most sympathetic consideration.

5. We are thankful to Your Lordship's Government for co-operating with the Local Government in settling the long pending controversy regarding the re-adjustment of Municipal functions and burdens and securing a permanent and suitable arrangement. The passing of the Police Charges Act has made over to Government the cost of the Police along with its administration while in its place the Municipality has undertaken the more suitable and congenial functions and responsibilities of medical relief and primary education. Such a re-adjustment has been a happy and beneficial solution of a subject which had furnished matter for contention almost since the promulgation of Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government Despatch.

6. We again beg to tender to Your Lordship and the Countess of Minto a most sincere and heart felt welcome.

Sir Phirozeshah Mehta moved that the draft address be approved and adopted. He said that a letter had been received from the PrivateSecretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, thanking the Corporation for their resolution to present an address to his Excellency and stating that it would be convenient for Lord Minto to accept the address in the Bombay Town Hall, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th November.

The draft was adopted.

A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula moved in accordance with notice, "That the Corporation are of opinion—

(a) "That the time has arrived for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner under Section 55 of the Municipal Act.

(b) That the Officer to be appointed to the post shall be a Member of the Indian Civil Service and that he should be entrusted principally with out-door work. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government requesting them to place at the disposal of the Corporation a member of the Indian Civil Service for appointment as a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the requisite funds for creating the appointment."

Mr. Ibrahim said that he had thought that the dicussion of Colonel Collie's motion would have simplified his task and that the majority of the Corporation would be at once in agreement with his motion. But one of the papers to-day which in some quarters was regarded as Sir Pherozeshah's organ—

Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta: (heatedly). That is an absolutely unfounded invention by whoever it is made. In regard to the extremely sober, respectable and independent paper (ironical "hear, hears" from Mr. Ibrahim)—anyone who knows anything about the paper, the "Bombay Samachar" will acknowledge that there is no vernacular paper, which is more independent either of Sir Pherozeshaw or Mr. Ibrahim. Such an assertion even in the name of others before a responsible body as the Corporation is not what I had expected from Mr. Ibrahim,

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla : The heat that has been evinced, and the unlimited praise bestowed upon this paper is to my mind quite clear evidence—

The President here rose and ruled Mr. Ibrahim out of order.

Mr Ibrahim : Sir Pherozeshaw was not justified in praising to the skies a paper which has always supported his views Continuing he said the paper had approved the appointment and he knew from conversation with him that Sir Pherozeshah was opposed to it. Arguments brought forward against the motion were first of all that the appointment had not been asked for by the Municipal Commissioner, and that if the Commissioner were overworked it was for him to come to the Corporation to ask for a Deputy. If the Municipal Commissioner were to state it, he was overworked the answer would be and was stated, that he should be relieved of his Improvement Trusteeship, his Port Trusteeship and his membership of the board of the Victoria Technical Institute. He (Mr. Ibrahim) replied that had the Municipal Commissioner applied he would have asked for a Deputy jointly for indoor and outdoor work, but it was proposed that the Deputy should be engaged in outdoor work only, spending only a little time in the office for reporting to his Chief. It was not for desk work that a Deputy was needed and he would oppose any appointment for that purpose. It was also said that in asking Government to give them the services of a member of the Indian Civil Service they were forsaking the right of freedom of choice which the Legislature had given them. That was not so, for on the contrary the Corporation was exercising the right to restrict its choice to a particular section should they think fit. And if they desired to appoint a member of the Indian Civil Service the only way in which they could obtain his services was by applying to Government for them. It was only about five years' ago, he mentioned, when they wanted to appoint a Deputy Commissioner for plague work that they appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service. It was also asked why the new official must necessarily be a member of that service. He understood during the debate on Colonel Collie's motion that Sir Pherozeshah was of opinion that the Commissioner should be a man thoroughly acquainted with every department. There was no likelihood that they would be able to keep their present Commissioner for very long at his present emoluments, and in that event when he left they would have in his Deputy a successor who on account of his previous experience of the departments would be a most valuable servant. If they appointed a non-member of the service he would not be able to rise to a higher salary than Rs. 1,500; he would have no chance of promotion and he might in time lose energy. The duties of a Deputy Commissioner were of such a responsible nature that it was necessary to appoint a man who would have important prospects before him. If a junior member of the Civil Service were appointed and he worked to the satisfaction of the Corporation and the people, he would have a practical claim to the seat of the Municipal Commissioner. They must have a man, who would be above suspicion.

He further pointed out that they had heard that the contractors were having their own way. How often had they heard that the number of workmen employed on different works was smaller than the number required. How often they heard of corruption and bribery rampant in this City. And it was impossible that the Municipal Commissioner could spare any time for such daily and constant surprise visits which were necessary for the able and efficient administration of this vast and growing city. It was impossible to ask an officer to do all such supervision, when they knew that he had no time to do it. As for bribery and corruption it was urged from several quarters that that was going on all over the world. Because corruption and inefficiency was the order of the day in all other parts of the world it did not behove this Corporation not to take steps towards bringing about a better state of things than was current. His reasons for opposing Dr. Collie's proposal for the appointment of a special officer for re-organising the different departments of the Municipality was that he (the speaker) thought that the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner would be far better. He also wished to make one point clear, namely that the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner was by no means a reflection upon the working of the different departments. The question of cost was the second point of importance, but it would not appeal to those who chose to study the finances of the Bombay Municipality for the last 20 years. During that period, he pointed out, the revenue and expenditure showed large increases.

Mr. Surafalli Mamuji seconded the proposition.

Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersy strongly supported the proposition and endorsed every word that Mr. Ebrahim had said. He knew that several complaints were made by the ratepayers rightly or wrongly—and the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner would expedite the disposal of those complaints and therefore the appointment would give satisfaction to the ratepayers and help and relief to the Commissioner.

Dr. Sukhia opposed the motion for two reasons, Firstly that it contravened the provisions of the section and secondly, that it confined the selection of the Deputy to one particular class of service.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved an amendment to refer the matter to a Committee and hoped that Mr. Ibrahim would withdraw his proposition in favour of the amendment.

Dr. S. S. Battlivalla seconding the amendment remarked that it was invariably the practice of the Corporation to refer all questions of importance and also those referring to large expenditure, to Committees.

Mr. S. S. Mistry opposed the proposition and remarked that without good grounds they all were running away with the idea that with the expansion of the city the work of the Commissioner had increased in proportion.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji also opposed the proposition.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit was against the proposition. He failed to find any good argument in the whole speech of Mr. Ibrahim, which could justify the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit had no objection to the question being referred to a Committee.

Sir Pherozeshah was also for the amendment and was sure Mr. Ibrahim would withdraw the proposition in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Ibrahim withdrew his proposition in favour of the amendment and this was agreed to.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11

Major-General Martin is promoted to be Lieutenant-General and Colonels Bower and Drummond, Indian Army, are promoted to be Major-Generals.

Colonel W.G. Hamilton, Assistant djutant-General, Musketry, will succeed Colonel Beatson as Deputy Adjutant-General Army Head Quarters, when the latter, vacates next January, and Colonel MacIntyre, 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, will succeed Colonel Hamilton as Assistant Adjutant-General, Musketry.

Lieutenant Bridges, North Staiofordshire Regiment, is appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

Lieutenant Abbott, 121st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Aldershot, is appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery in India.

Captain Coote, 17th Lancers, has been appointed Adjutant, of the King's Colonial Yeomanry.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Major Shearman, 10th Hussars, as Brigade Major, 4th Cavalry Brigade, Eastern Command, in England.

The following additional instructions relating to visits of Foreign Officers (including Military Attaches) in their country have been approved by the Government of India and are gazetted in Army Orders :—

Officers before inviting Foreign Officers (including Military Attaches) to stay with them in camp, cantonments or military quarters will apply through the Adjutant-General to the Army Department for permission reporting the name of their intended guest and all applications should be sent to enable them to reach the Army Deparment at least one month before the date of the proposed visit. They will not permit them to see anything of military interest or show them official books without permission.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

MR. GOKHALE'S POLITICS.

Protest Meeting in Poona.

AN influential meeting of the Poona citizens was held on Sunday evening in Phadke's Wada, Raviwar Peth. The meeting was largely attended and among those present were :—Sardar Koopooswami Mudliar, Sardar Natu, Rao Bahadurs S. V. Patwardhan, D. G Gharpure, Ram Narayan, B. B. Onkar, Rao Sahebs Patwardhan and Sathe, Principal Paranjpye and all Professors of the Fergusson College, Shet Hanmantram, Shet Goculdas, Shet Jugmohandas, Messrs. G. W. Kanitkar, Balasaheb Mudliar, H. N. Apte, B. S. Kamat, Arjunayya Mudliar, M. H. Ghorpaday, Moropant Gokhale, Lotlikar, Kakasaheb Joglekar, Doctors Shikhare, Gokhale, Satpute, Modak, Nene, Ranade, Marathe, Mr. Sadashiv V. Ranade, Headmaster of the New English School and Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Mr. Dandekar of the Native Institution, Messrs. D. H. Waknis, L. R. Gokhale, G. K. Natu, C. G. Bhide, Gandhi, Chitnis, Apte, Gupte, Deshpande, Birkar, Lokhande, G. C. Bhat, D. H. Bhat, H. K. Gole, Tatyasaheb Kelkar, V. R. Joshi, Sant, Hivargaonkar, Gharpure, Mudliar, R. B. Joshi, H. N. Gokhale, and many others.

Mr. Govind V. Kanitkar, retired Sub-Judge, was voted to the chair. After the President's introductory speech, Mr. H. N. Apte moved the resolution, which ran as follows:—"This meeting strongly denounces some of the songs sung before large mixed audiences of students, women and children by several melas, and particularly by the Sanmitra Samaj Mala as containingvile criticism and false, unfounded and filthy charges against our respected fellow-townsman, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhole, other gentlemen and institutions, as destructive of all sense of decency and discipline in students, as being incompatible with the nature of any religious festival and as spreading among the mass of students and other persons of immature minds, most pernicious ideas and sentiments which are bound to do grave injury to the rising generations of the Hindu community."

In moving the proposition, Mr. Apte said :—There are two points to be noted in connection with this resolution. The first has reference to the criticisms and attacks upon Mr. Gokhale and the second is the bad effect, produced on young minds by the abuse of the Ganapati festival. Mr. Gokhale's patriotism and the services, he has been rendering to the country, need no commendation from me. There may be honest differences of opinion ; but the contents of the mela songs pass the bounds of all criticism and decency as well. The songs are so foul and filthy that it is impossible to hear them sung in any decent society ; but to sing them before and in the name of Ganapati—the God of auspiciousness—is an outrage upon the religious sentiments of right thinking men. The poison is spread in a most insidious way, being disguised as it is in the form of religion and hence the mischief is all the greater. It is, therefore, our duty to strongly condemn such proceedings.

Rao Bahadur Ram Narayan, in seconding the proposition, reviewed the political situation, discussed the origin of the two parties in the land, and remarked :—In my opinion the controversies have taken a most undesirable turn since the split at Surat. Both the Progressives and the Extremists have been using very strong language ; but these songs have nothing in them, which, can, by any means, be called criticism or even strong criticism. It is billings-gate, pure and simple. Besides, we have to take note of the lesson it teaches to the boys. If you teach them proper manners, your children will be gentlemen ; but if you teach them abuse, the first use, they will make of it, will be against yourselves. Our children have, therefore, to be saved from this pernicious influence and it can be done only by strongly denouncing such unutterable songs.

Mr. Balasaheb Ghorpaday supported the resolution.

The Chairman then read messages of sympathy with the objects of the meeting from Shrimant Babasaheb Patwardhan, Jadhaorao, District Magistrate of Kolhapur, and Barrister Gadgill and also told the meeting that Dr. Bhandarkar and Rao Bahadur Kolhatkar could not attend owing to another pressings engagement out of Poona.

In concluding the proceedings, the Chairman remarked :—It was an unpleasant duty, that we have to perform but life is not always a pleasurable experience and their sense of duty will sometimes compel them to do even disagreeable things. The question before them had two aspects—the personal and the public. As regards the personal aspect, Mr. Gokhale is well able to take care of himself and his interests. We can look at the question only from the other point of view. And we think it our duty to denounce some of these songs, one of which is explained at length in Friday's issue of the "Dnyan Prakash." Difference of opinion is inevitable. But there are other and better ways in which it can be expressed. The use of the Ganapati festival for non-religious purposes is in itself objectionable and it is simply monstrous to utter such sentiments and to use such filthy language in the name of God. I think the passing of this resolution by this meeting without a single dissentient voice is the best and midlest remedy, in my opinion, to bring round these misguided brethren of ours. If there are any, who are incapable of understanding the force and the propriety of our denunciation, then we can only exclaim with Bhartrihari "Even God Brahma will not succeed in conciliating him."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair, proposed by Sardar Koopooswamy Mudliar.

A large crowd of students, who had come out to attend the meeting, that was to be held to publicly honour Mr. Paranjpe of the "Kal," recently released from the Sabarmati jail ; but who were disappointed at the stopping of the meeting by order of the District Magistrate, had gathered outside in the street, and tried to disturb the proceedings by cries of Swatantrata Devi ki Jaya (Victory to the Goddess of Independence.) They, however, disappeared as soon as a couple of Police constables appeared on the scene.

GOVERNOR, POET AND MILL-OWNER.

MR. Sorabjee Cooverji Tasker, the Persian poet of whom we had not heard for some time past, sends us a copy of an Open Letter he has addressed to His Excellency the Governor, extolling the virtues of Mr. Chinubhai Madhavlal C.I.E., of Ahmedabad. In the letter occurs the following passage :—

Everybody in this Western Presidency is completely alive to the fact of their having at their head a most kind, generous-hearted, sympathetic, appreciating and popular Governor of Bombay in the noble person of His Excellency Brevet Colonel the Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., who has won the hearts of the population by his impartial treatment of those placed under him and who has been doing his best to further the honest aspirations of all sections of people, irrespective of any racial prejudices, and who, as I no doubt believe will be hailed with ovation if at any time the Gracious Emperor His Imperial Majesty be so pleased to nominate him to the exalted place of the head of the whole of the Indian Empire. Therefore I have no doubt this noble kind, and sympathetic head of the Presidency will be graciously pleased to cite and recommend to His Imperial Majesty our Emperor the much loved name of Sheth Chinubhai as the proper personage deserving the rare and distinguished honour of Knighthood.

THE MURREE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 11.

In the Northern India Racquets Tournament at Murree in the Public Schools doubles Cheltenham had no great difficulty in defeating Haileybury and in thus winning the challenge Cup for 1909. The representatives of Cheltenham were Stockwell and Harrington while the losers were Skipwrith and Molloy. In the regimental doubles Skipwrith and Harrington for the 5th Gurkhas beat Stockwell and Major Palmer, Gunners, 15-9 to 15-17 and 15-5 and the 36th Sekhs the holders of the Cup.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

There has been no change in Exchange.

The Share Market is quiet, there being only retail orders owing the approach of the Pujas.

SPORTING NEWS

POONA RACES.

Ninth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 11.

It was a wise idea of the executive to have Monday meetings instead of the usual mid-week fixture and evidence of it was forthcoming in the good attendance on the course this afternoon, most of Bombay visitors having spent the week-end here. With another card of eight events the proceedings had to start at 3 p.m. under a blazing sun, but towards the evening it was cool and pleasant. Fairly large fields were stripped for the various races and the public were able to spot winners in about four of the events and with betting mostly of open order it turned out a disastrous day for punters. With Duxion, Cracker, Salanic and Company winning at odds ranging from ten to one to thirty to one against, the result can very well be imagined. Evans and Killorn had two winners each, while the native lads, Etul and Mujeed, and Ames and Mr. Kearsley were responsible for the other four.

The tenth Extra meeting takes place on Saturday the 16th.

Details :—

LITTLE NEWCOMERS' HANDICAP.—(Divided).—5 furlongs.

Mr Saif's Defence 8st 10lbs.....Evans 1
Mr Dhere's Matheran 8st 3lbs.....Whalley 2
Mr Bassam's Lahuk 8st 11lbs.....Yussuff 3
Mr N Beg Mahomed's Sabuktakin 8st.....Killorn 4

ALSO RAN:—Young Achilles 8st 12lbs, and Solar 7st 9lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Defence ; 4 to 1 Sabuktakin; 5 to 1 Lahuk and longer odds the others.

THE RACE:—Solar was earliest out of the gate, then Defence took the lead from Young Achilles, Solar and Matheran, and at the half mile Young Achilles displaced the leader. At the three furlongs, Defence again went to the front, followed by Solar, Sabuktakin and Matheran and at the bend Lahuk came up on the outside. Defence staying out challenged from Matheran up the straight and won by a half length; one and a half lengths between next two. Time—1 min. 4 5 secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

The totalizator paid Rs. 20 on the winner and Rs.14-8 and Rs. 99 for places.

LITTLE NEWCOMERS' HANDICAP—(Divided)—5 furlongs.

Mr. Ameer's Duxion 7st. 7lbs.....Etul 1
Mr. M. M. Hoosein's Henry 8st. 7lbs.....Ames 2
Mr. Rehman's Arnica 8st. 4lbs.....Killorn 3
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Gibraltar 8st. 6lbs.....Evans 4

ALSO RAN:—Injabukh 8st. 3lbs., Sayer 8st., Young Anaiza 7st. 13lbs. ; Lieutenant 7st. 10lbs,; Kagalan 7st. 11b.; (car. 7st. 3lbs.)

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Young Anaiza, 7 to 2 Gibraltar; 4 to 1 Arnica and tens the others.

THE RACE.—Henry shot out Young. Anaiza and Sayar and at the three furlongs, Gibraltar took third place and Duxion fourth. At the distance Duxion went up to Henry and soon overhauled him and won by three-quarters of a length. Arnica coming late took third place three-quarters of a length off. Lientenant refused to face the starter. Time.—1 min. 11 secs.

Winner trained by Abdul Rahiman Nusser.

The totalizator paid Rs. 171 on the winner and Rs. 55-8, Rs. 30 and Rs. 17 for places.

BRISBONE PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Garda's Cran Cracker 8st. 13lbs.....Whalley 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s Come Back 8st. 11b. .....Killorn 2
Mr. Kelso's Encourage 7st.9lbs.....Kaeson 3
Mr. Goculdas's Gun Metal 9st. 12lbs.....Robinson 4

ALSO RAN:—Signorette 8st. 8lbs.; Chippy Norton 8st. 6lbs.; Nizam 7st. 8lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Chippy Norton; 4 to 1 Come Back and Encourage; 6 to 1 Gun Metal; 10 to 1 Cracker and twenties the others.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the central parts of Burma the Tenasserim Coast and local in the South of the Peninsula. Mandalay had two inches, Minbu, Yamethin and Tavoy one and a half; toungoo one; and Chitaldroog one and a half. Central Burma is the only region which reports completely overcast skies.

The temperature and humidity are approximately normal.

The forecast gives no important change as likely. In Indian ocean. Pressure has risen considerably and is now in large excess at Mauritius while rain is falling heavily at the Seychelles and Zanzibar. These conditions are unfavourable to the Indian rainfall.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Kharif harvest in progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop making good progress.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Fine weather has set in. Cotton ready for picking, which has partially begun. Cotton crop excellant. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts satisfactory. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Unusually hot. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants healthy and crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Hubli.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Insects doing harm.

Bellary.—Looks like rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess everywhere except in the extreme north where it is in defect. Maximum is normal; minimum is in excess at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is generally below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air remains damper in Sind and east Rajputana. Temperature is normal for a defect during day at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have cleared almost everywhere. Humidity is either equal to or in slight excess. Maximum is low at most places; minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier at Saugor and Raipur while it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal but during night it is in defect at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Very light rain has been reported. Cloud has increased in the south where skies are now densely clouded. The air has become slightly damper in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is low at Ratnagiri and Mormugao while both temperatures are normal elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·27" of rain. Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is normal night temperature remains in excess in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain amounting to nearly three inches and a half has fallen at Colombo; nearly half an inch at Cochin and light showers in parts of the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and Mysore. Pressure remains below the average in the extreme north and south. Skies continue partially clouded to the south of latitude 20°.

Local rain is probable in the south Bombay Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The N&C Raincoat

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BY THE WAY.

A BOON.

It is unnecessary to make a great deal of fuss about Mr. Lloyd George's concession to landowners. For it was one which has been promised ever since the early stages of the Budget fight. Of course, it is convenient for Ministerialists to make as much of it as possible. It is to disarm the opposition of the Peers, or at least to make it appears that there is no agricultural grievance against the Budget. The "Daily News" puts the business naively enough when it says: "But though he" (Mr. Lloyd George) "was actuated only by a sense of fairness and national advantage, we cannot help seeing that the concession makes it still more difficult for the landowners of the country to raise the cry of spoliation and clamour for the total rejection of the Budget." We need not labour the point of this; and we need not look a gift-horse too narrowly in the mouth. For the concession now made is a valuable and equitable one. It differentiates between the good landlord and the bad one. It removes the injustice of double taxation on the same sum. It enables a man to put back his income into his land without being penalised for his virtue. Of course, the concession excites the capidity of the man who reinvest his savings and who can argue that his case is on all fours with that of the good landowner. But one fears the similarity is not so exact as it seems, and that the practical obstacles to really just taxation of the citizen are so many that no Government will trouble to surmount them.

UNEARNED INCREMENT IN CANADA.

British scientists attending the recent British Association meetings in Winnipeg who paid a visit to the adjoining territory of Saskatchewan were doubtless informed of an ideal use in that part of Canada of the unearned increment from land. Near the city of Saskatoon 1,000 acres have been set apart for the erection of a new University, which, in addition to containing buildings for arts and sciences, will embrace departments of engineering, electricity, and mining, together with a handsome agricultural college equipped with modern machinery, and including a farm for practical work. The University has been endowed with big tracts of fertile land, the value of which is increasing so rapidly that it is estimated that by the time the University is finished the unearned increment will pay for its erection and equipment and insure an ample income for its future needs.

HOUSE NAMES IN HOLLAND.

In few of the affairs of life does the Englishman display such a lack of originality as in the choice of a name for his house. Often enough it would seem that he does not choose at all, but meekly accepts whatever designation an unimaginative builder cares to place above the door. In Holland they do this thing much better. A recent traveller in that land of dykes and windmills has been at pains to make notes of the names bestowed by the Dutch merchants upon their country houses. Here are a few examples, translated: "Our Contentment," "Joy and Peace," "Leisure and Happiness," "My Desire is Satisfied," "Friends and Quiet," "My Wife and I," "Not so Bad!" To say the least, any one of these would seem to indicate more of the genuine sentiment of the householder than can possibly be expressed by the "Belle Vues" and "Cedars" of Suburbia.

BRITISH PEARLS.

Apparently the discovery of a pearl in an Irish oyster is deemed a marvel in these decadent days; but British pearls and British oysters were alike renowned among the Romans. A Welsh pearl, presented to the Queen of Charles II., is among the jewels on the British Crown. Within living memory the Scottish pearl fisheries brought in a revenue of £12,000 a year. At Omagh, the capital of county Tyrone, there is still a brisk trade in pearls from the river Strule. These, however, are "seed-pearls," derived not from oysters but from fresh-water mussels.

THE "TWO THOUSAND."

Not one of the numerous appreciations of the work of this year's Australian eleven has taken note of the fact that Mr. Warren Bardsley's fine feat of scoring 2,000 runs in a season of English cricket is only the second instance of its kind in all the visits of Colonial teams to the Old Country. It was, of course, Mr. Trumper who, in his memorable English season of 1902, was the first to accomplish this exceptional record. By Mr. George Giffen the double feat of 1,000 runs and 100 wickets was achieved more than once in England, but that is "another story."

A PANAMA MEDAL.

Nearly 2,330 employees who have served the Panama Canal Commission for a continuous period of not less than two years have lately been decorated a medal struck for them by an order given by President Roosevelt shortly before he left office. Only American citizens are eligible for this distinction. The metal from which the medals are made has been obtained by melting down some of the old French dredges which have lain for years in the marshes. On the face has been engraved a likeness of Mr. Roosevelt, with the legend, "For Two Years Continuous Service on Panama Canal," and room for the recipient's name. The other side bears an ideal panorama of a section of the canal, with the words, "The Land Divided, the World United."

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BRITISH FISH.

Unlike some so-called "rare" fishes that are often fairly common on other parts of the British coast, the opah, or king-fish, which Northumbrian fishermen have just captured, really is a rarity. This was the only British fish of which Frank Buckland had never seen a specimen. The regal title of the opah is derived from the brilliant tints of purple, red, green, gold, and silver, which make Zeus luna the most beautifully coloured fish in the home seas, if not in the world. It is not, as might be thought, a straggler from the tropics, but lives in very deep water among the northern seas. The Duke of Argyll has, or had, at Inveraray a fine model of an opah, made in paper, magnificently coloured to life.

THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

The annual report of the Manchester School Medical Officer is an interesting sign of the general awakening to the necessity of seeing after the health of the school children. Dr. Ritchie, the Medical Officer in question, warns people nor to expect any sudden change from the work of the medical officers but he looks for a gradual improvement from a steady plan of campaign for bringing pressure on the parents. It is, of course, the condition of the home which mainly determines the condition of the children, and it is surprising, says the Manchester report, to note how many of the parents whose children appear to be brought up under much the same conditions as the subnormal child yet manage to clothe and feed and keep them well nourished and clean.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

It is the difficult of making the parent do his duty which is at the bottom of the trouble. There are, for instance, still a large number of children with defective vision whose parents seem determined to do nothing. But the logic of the case, all the school authorities are being driven to the conclusion that if the parents will not do their duty they must be compelled to do it. It is interesting in this connection to note that the parents of 161 children in Manchester were warned as to the condition of their children, and that in the case of twenty-five children a further step was taken and the circumstances reported to the N. S. P. C. C. Those whose parents were warned were of children badly nourished or badly clothed, and the warnings seem to have produced little or no effect until the law was put into operation.

OILING THE STREETS.

The sprinkling of the streets of Toronto and Ottawa with crude oil seems to have been a success. While the oil is down water goes off the road much quicker, and there is not the same sticky mud. "Everybody wants oil in Toronto now, but when it was first talked of nobody thought it would work," Mr. Brown, the street-foreman in charge, recently said: "There is no spoiling of women's dresses whatever. We have placed over 100,000 gallons on the streets of Toronto, and still people are asking for it in preference to water." Mr. Brown stated that there was no dust and no dirt from it. It was also an excellent disinfectant. This was not only in the oil, but in the reduction of the flight of dust particles which carry disease. Besides this excellent quality it made a better road. It solidified the macadam and gave a good clear street.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A PARTY DINNER FROCK.

For dinner frocks in which smartness and freshness are essential, but elaborate effects undesirable, the new dyed nets will prove a boon, writes a Paris correspondent. Very girlish frocks can be made with sky blue or shell pink net of the sparsely spotted description. The corsage is lightly draped across the bust, the folds ending in the slightly high waist under a tiny heading of the net, and the very short sleeve is finished with a fine-drawn baby ribbon of the same colour, the sleeve resembling that of an infant's robe with its single simple little pouf. The jupe is drawn full all round and at about 14in. from the hem a 2in. band of net is added to form a slot under which a ribbon is passed keeping the fulness of the folds together. This is a very smart and new device of the couturiere and gives an effect which is naturally happier when the wearer is still than when she is in motion. A broad satin ribbon forms a large chou on the corsage, and is carried round under the arms and tied behind in a large bow with ends. A point which is worthy of mention is that the gown in question is made on a foundation of net to match, and not on silk or satin, as has been the case with the net gown hither to. It would require in consequence, a petticoat of fine batiste and lace of the same colour, and shoes and stockings to match. To the economical mind, the dress in question is sure to be a favourite, the very fact of the absence of a satin foundation suggesting an important difference in the price.

VOGUE FOR A DEEP HEM.

One of the features of the season's gowns which cannot be ignored, and which will prove an important factor to reckon with, is the enormously deep hem. Short walking skirts of a practical description show this feature no less than the more habillee gowns, the hem being quite 8in. in depth or even more, while in some instances it is accentuated with French knots, as was the case some time ago, or is marked out with a row of hemstitching.

BLOUSES TO MATCH THE TOILETTE.

Where the blouse is worn—and it will be a long day before it disappears entirely from the scheme of attire—it no longer furnishes an opportunity for the introduction of extra colouring into the toilette of which it forms a part. In the large majority of cases it will be of the same colour and tone as the gown, this expedient being far more becoming to a short woman than the method of "cutting her in two" which was so popular a few years ago. Silk crepe will furnish some lovely "tops" for tailormades, being as much in evidence in this connection as in the realm of evening wear, and while it has the undoubted advantage of washing like a rag, a point which many women are ignorant of, no lining is required, and the blouse can be fitted smoothly and immaculately over the shoulders and bust, disappearing without fulness or puckers into the waist. For smarter wear a costly "top" is that evolved of mousseline de soie or ninon entirely covered with embroidery. If various colours are introduced into a garment of this description by way of relief, they should be dark and quiet, and not too likely to catch the eye. All effects this season will be what the French couturiere terms "discret."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th October.

664—SUB-TARGET MACHINE PRACTICE.

The sub-target aiming machine will be available for practice from 7-30 a. m on Wednesday the 13th instant. Members, especially recruits, should avail themselves of this excellent means of learning how to shoot with the service rifle.

665—GUN LAYERS AND RANGE TAKERS CLASSES.

Classes of Instruction will be stated shortly for gun layers and range takers. Members desirous of joining either class will please send in their names to the Adjutant.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 12th October.

386.—Detail for the week ending 16th instant.

To-day Tuesday 12th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

Wednesday 13th instant—For Recruits of "G" Coy, at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III. "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

IV. "D" Coy. Parade behind the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road at 5-45 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

V. "C" Coy. Parade at the back of Town Hall at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday 14th instant.—"L" Coy, Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

II. "I" Coy, Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III. "A" Coy, Parade at the Town Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress,—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 15th inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All recruits of the current season to parade at headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

387.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

388.—The new forage caps are ready for issue. Members are requested to draw them at once and to return their old caps at the time of issue.

389.—Musketry.—Wednesday 13th inst.—The range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing (1st period only) and practice for the Viceroy's Cup Com petition.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

390.—Command.—During the absence of Capt Hon A Hill Trevor on leave, Lieut J E B Hotson will take over temporary charge of "F" Company.

391.—Transfer—No 8812 Cr Sergt W Luxa, is transferred from "H" to "F" Coy in the rank of Sergeant with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

COUNT MATTHEW VON MIELZYNSKY, a Polish member of the Reichstag, has been sentenced by the Criminal Court at Posen to a fine of £7 10s. for inciting the Poles to sedition by means of a public speech.

THE present authorised strength of the Navy's enlisted force is 44,500. At the present rate of falling off in enlistments and re-enlistments, it is practically certain that there will be less than 40,000 sailormen wearing Uncle Sam's livery on January 1, 1910. Already the navy is 1,500 shot of its authorised strength, and the reduction continues day by day. According to the naval officers there will not be a sufficient number of men to man the new ships now approaching completion without reduction the crews of the minor cruisers or putting several of the holder ships out of commission altogether. The vessels most likely to be removed temporarily from the active list are the veterans Oregon, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Iowa. This will relieve the pressure by reducing the necessities of the line of battle fleet in the matter of seamen by over 2,600.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

THE TWO SERVICES.

PLETHORA OF RECRUITS.

Recruits for the Navy continue to come forward in satisfactory numbers, and so far from there being any difficulty in entering the required numbers for the various branches of the service, it will be possible to do so by selecting the best only of the candidates who offer themselves. Already the entries for armourers, blacksmiths, carpenters' crew, coopers, plumbers' mates, and shipwrights are closed and for the other ratings the numbers fixed for the financial year are likely to be forthcoming long before next spring. In the latest official return relating to recruits, the Devonport depot is credited with having secured the largest number of entrants, with Chatham, Portsmouth, and Oxford second, third, and fourth, respectively. The point to be noticed is that the recruiting agents are able to reject a large number of candidates owing to some slight physical disqualification, such as enlarged the joint or defective teeth, and yet recruit up to requirements.

SHORT-SERVICE SYSTEM INQUIRY.

It is not unlikely that there is some connection between the prolific state of naval recruiting and the setting on foot by the Admiralty of an inquiry into the training and efficiency of special service seamen. This system, in the opinion of those who are well qualified to express and opinion, has very little to recommend its continuance on the present lines, beyond the fact that it assists to build up a reserve. Probably as the result of the inquiry which Captain W. J. Addison has been appointed to make by taking evidence at the home ports, the special service system will be amended so as to make it a more integral and useful part of the fleet. Under the existing conditions, the special service man's time limit expires just when he has commenced to be useful, and failing his retention as a continuous service man, he reverts to ordinary life, and only resumes his connection with the Naval service during the annual training. The degree of efficiency and usefulness of special service seamen in modern ships of war is a question on which considerable difference of opinion prevails, and with the object of focussing this the inquiry has been instituted. It will no doubt be found that the balance of opinion is adverse to the special service system on the present lines, and in that case the Admiralty will be faced with the problem of how to enable the service to derive more benefit from the training thus imparted.

GERMAN AND BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

The position of mounting the secondary battery of six-inch guns and the light scantling masts which are arranged for carrying the wireless telegraphy aerials are the two most noteworthy features of the first German "Dreadnought" (the "Westfalen") as shown in the pictures of the vessel which have appeared in the Press. The lightness of masts to decrease top-weight, has worked out in a different way with British builders as the numbers of tripods and their superstructure of long topmasts for signal purposes is to be reduced from two to one in our future capital ships. The "Dreadnought" has an advantage of about one and a half knots in speed and carries ten 12in. guns as against the twelve 11in. of the "Westfalen." Unless the 11in. guns of German make are as good as the 12in. guns of British manufacture, which is highly improbable, from what we know of the British and German gun-makers' products hitherto, then the "Dreadnought" possesses that great advantage on which so much weight has been placed during the last few years, viz., a long range gun to outclass an enemy, and a speed to choose the distance at which the battle is fought, while there is searoom, and also the choice of accepting or rejecting battle in narrow waters or elsewhere. If these advantages were used to the full, then a "Dreadnought" should be able to outmatch a "Westfalen," as the secondary battery of the latter ships would never be brought into play at all, and the 12in. guns would outclass in range the 11in. weapons of the Kaiser's first modern sea mastodon. And our super "Dreadnoughts" are more powerful than the name ship.

INTER-DIVISIONAL MANŒUVRES.

A correspondent at the recent inter-divisional manœuvres sends the following appreciation of the final situation:—It was most unfortunate that heavy rain should have had the effect of stopping the Aldershot Command Inter-divisional Manœuvres on the last day. The operations in question had up to that point been among the most successful and interesting that have taken place of recent years, and Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and his staff are much to be congratulated upon them. Gens. Grierson and Stephenson were given an absolutely free hand, and to accurately did each appreciate the strategical situation—the chief feature of the latter being that to seize the high ground near Stow-in-the-Wold would prove of the highest advantage to the side that succeeded in doing so—that it became unnecessary for the director to control the fight by means of additional special ideas. Although Gen. Stephenson's cavalry was the first to take possession of the point in question, want of support compelled its evacuation, and Gen. Grierson succeeded in establishing himself there. Each then tried to turn the other's flank, a manœuvre in which Gen. Grierson held the upper hand. His 1st Brigade, under Brig.-Gen. the Hon. A. H. Henniker-Major, was able to hold the strong position at Church Iccomb against an attack by the 4th and 6th Brigades, while on the left his 2nd and 3rd Brigades surprised the 5th of the enemy in column of route and completely defeated it, capturing the baggage. A special idea would now have been necessary to extricate the 2nd Division, but, after a very wet night and with no promise of better things in the morning, Sir Horace very wisely decided to let the troops seek rest under canvas.

SPLENDID MARCHING.

In the matter of marching the infantry have shown in the manœuvres that they have certainly outdistanced the Field Service Regulations, and the higher mobility of the Army reflects the triumph of a good and a careful system, which is excellent testimony to the work of regimental officers. It is not too much to say that the directing staff were taken by surprise, and that their relatively leisurely programme was upset by the splendid performances of the troops. Officially a large column of all arms cannot exceed fifteen miles a day, while picked and seasoned troops may attain twenty-five miles in favourable circumstances. But on the Monday the 1st Division marched twenty eight miles, from Charlton Kings to Black Bourton, while the first Grenadier Guards forming the flank guard, covered thirty-five miles. Still more remarkable was the performance of the 5th and 6th Brigades, which on the same day marched thirty-one miles. Later on the Cheshire Regiment covered thirty-three miles. There extraordinary marches have been the great feature of the manœuvres, and they precipitated events beyond the calculations of the directing staff. Already the 2nd and 3rd Brigades had covered easily twenty-three miles in their march to Stow. These results were not attained by any exhausting work, and the men who fell out were very few. They naturally attracted the attention of the foreign attaches, who saw that our Army is in a very fit and hard condition. The French and Germans are good men on the road, the former especially so, though on occasions there has been "surmanage"—more in Germany than in France. The progressive training of the troops has evidently produced most admirable results, which are of the utmost importance and value. The Napoleonic maxim as to the importance of the soldiers' feet has evidently been practically applied."

SOUTH AFRICAN MANŒUVRES.

Lord Methuen has expressed his thanks to the forces which took part in the manœuvres in the Eastern Transvaal for the support they gave him in making the manœuvres a success. It had been no easy matter, he said, to devise a scheme that would prove interesting, and it had been next to impossible to make any alteration during the operations owing to difficulty in communication. The scouting of the Northern Force was exceptionally good, and the work performed by both sides was hard and creditable. His lordship delayed the issue of his general order until he had ascertained the cost of the compensation for damage done, and it was because his orders were observed, as regards care being taken in camp and on the march not to burn the veldt, that the damage has only amounted to one half what he had allowed for. Lord Methuen added that nothing but kind words had been heard from the farmers regarding the troops, and he thanked all ranks for their keenness and loyal support. Our soldiers in South Africa are evidently in a high state of discipline, and are a credit to the Army and to themselves.

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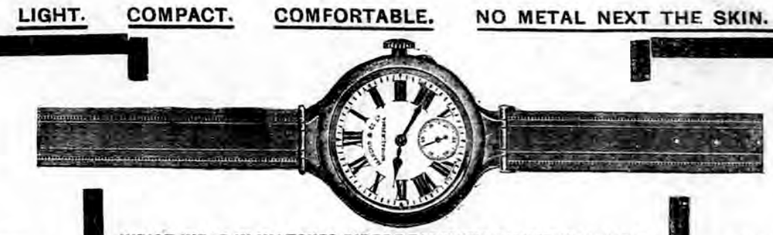

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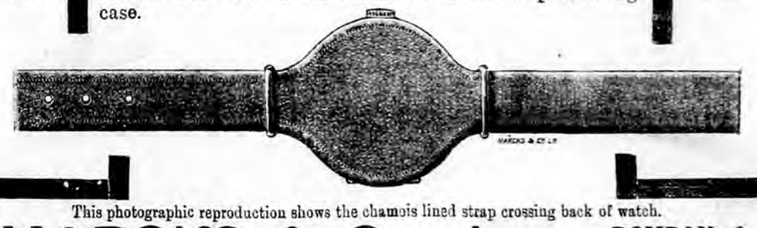

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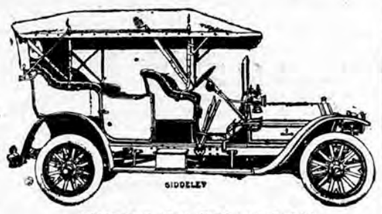

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